



UNITED SOCIETY OF CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee, held on the 26th ult., the Secretary reported the very satisfactory progress of the recent appeal of the Committee to the trade on behalf of the Incorporation and Defence Fund, which has also influenced the adhesion of several hundreds of new members to the Society.

The Committee in expressing their gratification at this result, wish to record their sincere thanks for the very kind manner in which their services have in many instances been alluded to, and to state also that they are determined to uphold the interests of the trade from attacks made upon it in quarters where they have a right to expect a very different proceeding.

Should the proposed New Medical Act be introduced into Parliament, the Committee are now prepared to give it a most determined opposition. In reference to this matter, the following correspondence has passed between the Registrar of the Medical Council and the Secretary of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists:—

United Society of Chemists and Druggists,
20, New Ormond-street, W.C.
London, March 29, 1864.

Sir,—It being reported that the Branch Medical Council for England having deliberated on the proposed Medical Act, have come to the conclusion:—

“That it is not expedient at the present time to engage in fresh legislation.”

For the information of the Executive Committee of this society, will you be kind enough to say whether this is correct.

I have the honour to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. F. BUOTT, Secretary.

Fras. Hawkins, Esq., M.D., &c. &c.
Registrar, General Council of Medical
Education and Registration.

General Council of Medical Education and Registration,
of the United Kingdom,
32, Soho-square, London, W.
30th March, 1864.

Sir,—The subject to which the inquiry in your letter of yesterday relates, will shortly come before the General Medical Council, to which exclusively any final decision on that subject belongs.

I cannot, therefore, consistently with my duty, return any further answer to your present inquiry.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

FRAS. HAWKINS,

Registrar.

C. F. Buott, Esq., Secretary,
United Society of Chemists and Druggists.

As the Executive Committee intend shortly to publish a list of the subscribers to the Incorporation and Defence Fund, they will feel obliged by the district secretaries and other gentlemen, having amounts in hand belonging to this fund, to forward the same as early as possible, with full particulars to the Secretary for publication.

HULL BRANCH.—INAUGURAL SUPPER.

On Friday evening, the 11th ult., the members of this society held their inaugural supper at the George Hotel. The Mayor (J. Lumsden, Esq.) presided, and amongst those present were Joseph Somes, Esq., M.P., and Councillors Atkinson, Toogood, Richardson, and Macmillan, and Mr. J. Raynor. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been duly honoured,

The Mayor proposed the toast of the evening, namely, “Success to the United Society of Chemists and Druggists.” He said he felt very proud to preside over such a large, respectable, and intelligent body of men. Their educational training was of a very superior character, and, as a natural consequence, they were treading closely on the heels of the profession to which they were so closely connected—he meant the medical profession. The chemists and druggists’ business in relation to health was the most important. It was a business that affected the well-being of the community more than any other. The health of the town depended very much

upon the qualifications and character of these gentlemen, inasmuch as amongst chemists and druggists there were men who were incompetent to perform their duty, and who adulterated their drugs; and he was glad that so many men of the highest character were endeavouring to obtain an act of incorporation, which would have the effect of excluding all incompetent persons from the profession. This was a very desirable object, and he wished them every success in their endeavours to obtain it. He was sure that if they could get these unqualified persons excluded, it would be conducive to the interests of all. He was exceedingly glad to find that one of their objects was the establishment of a benevolent fund for the relief of distressed members of the profession. He was sure every one would sympathise in that object. The third object of the society he understood was to promote early and Sunday closing. That was a most important object, and one which he was sure the association would accomplish very speedily. He thought it exceedingly reprehensible for persons to put off until Sunday the buying of articles which they might obtain on Saturday night. It was a great pity that those engaged in the drug business should not have rest on the Sabbath day to an extent equal to those employed in other professions. The Mayor concluded by drinking to the success of the society. The toast was drunk most enthusiastically.

Mr. H. Gates, President of the Hull branch, on rising to respond to the toast, said:—“Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, I cannot find language adequately to express the thanks I would offer you for the cordiality with which you have received the toast to which I am to have the honour of responding. The formation of societies and associations is in accordance with the best instincts of our humanity, and the man who attempts to isolate himself from the proper assemblage with which his own individual welfare ought to ally him, is guilty of that which is self punitive in its character and effects. The formation of these societies is also contributive to the accomplishment of some of the highest purposes of our being. Much has occasionally been done by individual effort for the benefit of our race; but as a rule, all the most comprehensive schemes of benevolence are best promoted and accomplished by united and aggregate effort. The society, a branch of which we are met to inaugurate, is based on the principle of co-operation as essential to the strength and progress of chemists and druggists, and I rejoice to find that the first object contemplated by the society is the establishment of a benevolent fund for the assistance of members in sickness, destitution, and death. This I am satisfied will commend itself to the approval of every one present, and particularly to those who so nobly support the charitable and benevolent institutions of our town. There will be men amongst our profession who, from failure of health and other disastrous circumstances over which they have no control, will be subjected to the privations of poverty, and the noblest promptings of our humanity impel us to the best of our ability to make provision for such necessitous cases. Early and Sabbath closing is another object to be promoted by this society. This I need not hesitate to say will meet the warm approval of one gentleman who has honoured us with his presence this evening—I refer to Joseph Somes, Esq. The man who endeavours to secure for his fellow-creatures the unbroken repose of the Sabbath is entitled to our warmest gratitude; and although he may have to regret the failure of his efforts, to him the testimony of his conscience will be a constant reward, of which nothing can deprive him. Various pleas are urged for opening druggists’ shops on the Sabbath; but I think none are sufficiently valid to warrant the desecration of the Lord’s day. No member of the trade would object to supply medicines if needed on the Sabbath; but the fact that a supply of medicine might be absolutely necessary has presented a temptation to many young beginners to sell those things on the Sabbath for the sake of which other tradesmen are liable to a penalty. Another object contemplated by the society is the protection and promotion of all the interests of the trade. There is at the present time an intimation of an intention to invade the rights and privileges of the chemists and druggists; and we therefore have resolved, throughout the kingdom, to form ourselves into an association to resist any legislative interference with our rights. It is proposed to lay before the House of Commons, during the present session of Parliament, a bill which, if carried into effect, will materially damage the interests of our trade. One clause is

exceedingly oppressive, and obnoxious to our most strenuous opposition. It proposes to enact that it shall not be lawful for any person to keep open shop for the compounding physicians or surgeons' prescriptions unless he be a licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall of England or Ireland, or shall have received a certificate of competency from either of the above bodies, or from the Pharmaceutical Society, or from some other body duly authorized by the Medical Council to grant such certificate, and the penalty of a breach of this clause in the Act is to be £20. Another clause in this bill provides that no patent, quack, or other medicine shall be sold, unless a sworn certificate of its composition be lodged with the Registrar of the Medical Council, and a copy thereof be open for inspection in the shop or place where such medicine is sold. And any person or proprietor of a shop selling any secret remedy, shall on summary conviction of such offence be liable to a penalty of £20. I have no disposition on such an occasion as this to advocate the sale of quack medicines, but I will state that a very large amount of property and very extensive interests are involved in what are designated patent and proprietary medicines; and from this source our government derives a considerable amount of revenue. Every dealer must purchase a license, and each article is subjected to an *ad valorem* stamp duty; and for the legislature to pass such an act would be ruinous to thousands of chemists and druggists, would be unjust, dishonest, and oppressive to the proprietors of patent medicines, and would deprive the revenue of a considerable amount of income. Towards the medical profession we wish to entertain nothing but feelings of respect; and we cannot suppose that this scheme has emanated from them as a body, or from that section of their body forming a part of the Medical Council. We have some reason to suspect that these clauses have emanated from a section of our own fraternity—the Pharmaceutical Society, and we think the Pharmaceutical Society would have done themselves more credit had they consulted the whole body of the trade before attempting to bring in a bill which will have the effect of closing the shops of the majority of the trade. Such being the case, we are anxious that our parliamentary representatives should be in possession of all the facts, that they may afford us every assistance in opposing and defeating this iniquitous bill. The United Society having defeated this bill, propose to apply to parliament for an act of incorporation, based upon the recognition of all claimants to an interest in the trade of a chemist and druggist until six months after the passing of the act. After that period, in order to give the druggist a distinctive qualification and secure the health of her Majesty's subjects, they propose that an examination of all candidates shall be compulsory, and be of the following order:—1st. Proof of having served an apprenticeship. 2nd. Ability to read all prescriptions. 3rd. A knowledge of all drugs in general use and their doses.—It is evident that Mr. Somes takes an interest in everything which affects the interests of his constituency. He has not accepted our invitation because he is particularly partial to physis, nor because we have been able to offer him anything exceedingly tempting in a shape of a banquet, but because he has been informed that one part of his constituency has been threatened with invasion, and he is here to the rescue; and we trust he will retire from this meeting satisfied that we have claims upon his sympathy and the sympathy of his colleague, and we doubt not they will both unite in opposing any bill injurious to the rights of chemists and druggists, and support any measure calculated to promote their interests. Before I conclude, I have to discharge that which is the most pleasing part of my duty: I have the pleasure to propose the health of 'The Borough Members.'"

Mr. Baynes here observed that before Mr. Somes responded, he would like to say that the bill to which Mr. Gates had alluded as being inimical to their interests had not emanated from the Pharmaceutical Society, of which he (Mr. Baynes) was local secretary. They were friendly to the chemists and druggists, and they had determined to assist them as far as possible. If friendly relations were to be preserved between the two bodies, it was of the utmost importance that no misrepresentations should be made.

Mr. Somes, in acknowledging the toast, said that before he said one word in reply, he thought it was only right that he should say one word or two about the absence of his colleague, a circumstance which he deplored very much. On the previous evening, Mr. Clay told him that he was very

sorry he could not attend the meeting, as he was on an important committee in the House of Commons. As to himself, he (Mr. Somes) could assure them that it gave him the greatest pleasure to be present. It was always a pleasure to a member of a borough to be amongst his constituency. With regard to the bill in question, he could tell them that when it came before parliament it would be narrowly watched by their representatives. Before he sat down he would propose "The health of the Mayor and Corporation of this Borough." It was not for him to inform them of the respective qualifications of the members forming their local legislature. They knew them very well. He was sure they would all do justice to the toast.

Mr. Somes then sat down amidst the applause of the company. The toast was well received, and was acknowledged by the Mayor in a suitable speech. Mr. Raynor then proposed "The Town and Trade of Hull." Mr. H. J. Atkinson responded, and in doing so said that if he could render the Chemists and Druggists' Society any assistance he should be most happy to do so. Several complimentary toasts were then proposed, and the Mayor, in responding to the vote of thanks, promised to contribute towards the funds of the association.

LIVERPOOL.

On Friday, the 11th ult., a meeting, convened by the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, was held at the Stork Hotel, Queen-square, "To consider the best means of preventing such medical interference as is implied in the late proposed Medical Bill, and to procure an incorporation of the trade."

The Chairman (Mr. Thomas Britten), in opening the proceedings, said that though the bill of the Medical Council had been withdrawn, yet he felt certain it was only for a time, and that another measure, though probably a less objectionable one, would be introduced into parliament. It was obvious that unless the chemists were united it would be impossible to take the necessary measures to protect their own interests and to prevent encroachments upon their rights. It might be said that the Pharmaceutical Society would look after their interests, but unfortunately that society—and its best friends must admit it—though it had had for twenty years the field to itself, had failed to secure the confidence of the whole trade; and therefore it was perfectly legitimate for them to establish a society on a wider and broader basis. He believed the Pharmaceutical Society proposed to extend their rules so as to admit as members all those chemists who were at present in business; but no provision was made for assistants and apprentices, and that was an exclusiveness which did not please him. He also objected to the cost incurred in going up to London for the purpose of passing the Pharmaceutical Society's examination, and spoke in terms of approval of a scheme suggested by the committee of the United Society of having compulsory local examinations, at which the following should be the requirements:—Proof of having served an apprenticeship of not less than five years; ability to read prescriptions with ease and correctness; a competent knowledge of all drugs in general use, with their doses. In course of time this standard might be raised, and there was no reason why these local examinations should not come to be held in as high estimation as that of the Pharmaceutical Society itself.

Mr. Buott (Registrar of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists) next addressed the meeting at some length. Referring to a statement made by Dr. Edwards at a meeting of the Liverpool Chemists' Society, to the effect that there was a requisition of the United Society urging an incorporation of that society with the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. Buott denied that there was any such requisition, and the only elucidation of the statement which he could give was that at Leeds and one or two other towns, memorials had been signed by non-pharmaceutical chemists indicating a desire of this kind. The speaker also complained of an "ungracious observation" made by Dr. Edwards at the same meeting—namely, that "the United Society was twenty years in its information and in its objects behind the Pharmaceutical Society." Had Dr. Edwards inverted this proposition he would have been much nearer the truth. The chemists and druggists objected to the interference of the Medical Council, because it had no legal jurisdiction over them; for by the Registration Act, which brought the Medical Council into existence, it was

provided that nothing in the act should affect or be interpreted to affect the interests of the chemists and druggists as a body of tradesmen. They further objected to the interference of the Medical Council, because they were not represented upon it. The board of the Medical Council consisted of twenty-three gentlemen, who were selected from the physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, with the addition of two or three gentlemen by the Crown; and before the chemists could consent to be interfered with by the Council they must be represented on it, and be incorporated as the doctors were. The doctors, he thought, had plenty to do to mind their own business. Everybody knew it was a brittle house in which the doctors dwelt, and yet they were disposed to throw stones, and mud too. Another strong objection against the interference of the Medical Council was that it represented a body of gentlemen whose interests were diametrically opposed to that of the chemists; for in London there were 200 or 300 shopkeeping doctors, whose business would of course increase as that of the chemists diminished. A further objection against the measure of the Medical Council was, that if carried into effect, it would deprive half the population of this kingdom of medical aid. Of the thirty millions inhabiting this country, not more than one-half ever went near a doctor except it was in cases of extreme danger; and what would be the fate of the thousands of poor who now went to the druggist for relief from those ills which flesh was heir to, if they were left entirely to the mercies of the medical man, was illustrated by a case reported in that day's *Liverpool Mercury*, extracts from which the speaker read. The chemists were quite willing to accomplish reforms in their own body, but they would tolerate no interference on the part of the Medical Council or any other body whatever.

Mr. Aspinall moved, and Mr. Edisbury seconded, a resolution recognizing the desirability of giving all proper encouragement to scientific and educational qualifications for the trade of chemist and druggist, but objecting to the 56th and 57th clauses of the proposed bill of the Medical Council as unjust in principle and an unwarrantable attempt to interfere with their rights as independent citizens.—Carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Woodcock, seconded by Mr. Smith, it was resolved that an act of incorporation, based upon the suggestions of the Executive Committee of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, was most desirable, and urging on the trade the necessity of a combined and determined effort for its attainment.

Mr. Partridge, in a long speech, moved that the proceedings of that meeting be made known to the Medical Council, the Pharmaceutical Society, and the Executive Committee of the United Society, with the intimation that the chemists and druggists of this country require to be consulted on any measure affecting their own interests, and that they will accept no proposal which does not recognize the desirability of the incorporation of the whole trade (or "profession" as the speaker insisted), giving them the right of self-government. This was seconded by Mr. Rees, and unanimously adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Young, seconded by Mr. Johnson, it was agreed to forward copies of these resolutions to Messrs. T. B. Horsfall and J. C. Ewart, the Hon. A. Egerton, Messrs. J. C. Legh and Charles Turner, with a request that they would withhold their support from any measure affecting the interests of the chemists and druggists which had not the sanction of the trade as represented by the United Society.

Votes of thanks to the chairman and to Mr. Buott brought the proceedings to a close.

PRESTON.

A meeting of the chemists and druggists of Preston was convened on Tuesday evening, the 8th ult., at the Stanley Arms Hotel, to consider the New Medical Bill in relation to chemists and druggists, and to organize a local association of the United Society. There were present—Messrs. Armstrong, Grimshaw, Foster, Dixon, Bradley, Bulmer, Blackhurst, Ryder, &c. Mr. Armstrong having been appointed to the chair, Mr. Buott, the Registrar of the United Society, stated that in consequence of there being reason to believe that the Medical Council had virtually abandoned the Bill which had excited the indignant remonstrance and determined opposition of the trade, he did not deem it advisable to

dwell upon the subject further than to correct one or two errors in relation to it. He considered it unjust to represent that the United Society was unfriendly towards the Pharmaceutical Society. All that the United Society sought to obtain was such a reform as should be beneficial to the trade and satisfactory to the public; and they were desirous to obtain this, if possible, with the co-operation of the Pharmaceutical Society. There was a prevalent idea that chemists were very desirous to obtain protection for themselves, but were unwilling to recognize the principle of examination which was necessary for the protection of the public. He believed it to be the almost unanimous desire of the trade that examination should be the condition upon which a man should become a chemist and druggist in future. It had been maintained that a voluntary examination was sufficient to provide the country with a competent body of dispensers. That was proved, by 22 years' working of the Pharmaceutical Society, to be a fallacy. The evil of the trade was the facility with which incompetent men got into the trade, and the only remedy for that was an examination obligatory upon all who should hereafter enter the trade. The Medical Council had assumed the right of supervision over the chemists and druggists, but it had never been shown, or attempted to be shown, upon what basis that assumption was founded; and he congratulated the gentlemen present upon the victory achieved through the unaided exertions of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, in compelling the Medical Council to withdraw their Bill.—The meeting then took the necessary steps to form a local association of the society in Preston. Several questions were discussed and satisfactorily answered. Amongst others, it was distinctly understood that Preston is not to be considered as subordinate to any other, but to be an independent district, in direct communication with the Executive Committee. Mr. Foster was unanimously chosen local secretary, and the district is entitled to elect a chairman. Messrs. Armstrong, Grimshaw, and Dixon were appointed a committee, *pro tem.*, and the meeting terminated with the usual votes of thanks.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS OF DUDLEY—THE MEDICAL BILL, AND AMENDED PHARMACY ACT.

AN adjourned meeting of the chemists and druggists of Dudley and its vicinity was held in the lecture hall of the Mechanics' Institution on Thursday last. The meeting was again presided over by Mr. E. Hollier, pharmaceutical chemist, Dudley, and between twenty and thirty chemists were present, including Messrs. Alsop, Bell, Bishop, Bradley, G. B. Bradley, Bache, Gare, Johnson, Jones, Horton, Nicklin, Nock, Owen, Roberts, Rooker, Swinerton, Tomkys, Tunley, Voce, Wilshaw, White, &c. Letters were read from Messrs. Bagott, Thompson, Bow, Kearns, Geary, and others, expressing regret at being unable to attend, and of their entire sympathy with the objects of the meeting. The chairman said that they had then met in accordance with a resolution of the previous meeting, and a promise on his own part to summon them again together when anything definite was known either as regarded the proposed Medical Act or the result of the special meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society. As to the first, he was glad to say that the Medical Council had abandoned all further legislation, and had thus left the field open for the action of their own body. One good, if no other, had arisen from the agitation of the proposed enactment of the Medical Council; it had brought the chemists and druggists again to act together for one common end, and if this were done unitedly and with an earnest and sincere purpose to elevate and advance, as well as to oppose any interference with their trade, he had no doubt it would result most advantageously for the general interest. The Medical Council had recognized the necessity of a proper educational status on the part of those who prepared and dispensed medicines, and thus by implication that it was neither wise nor just to leave this to be done by ignorant and pretending persons. It was seeing this but still wishing that legislation as to their own educational standing should be in their hands rather than in that of another body, which had led others as well as himself to conceive that an opportune

exceedingly oppressive, and obnoxious to our most strenuous opposition. It proposes to enact that it shall not be lawful for any person to keep open shop for the compounding physicians or surgeons' prescriptions unless he be a licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall of England or Ireland, or shall have received a certificate of competency from either of the above bodies, or from the Pharmaceutical Society, or from some other body duly authorized by the Medical Council to grant such certificate, and the penalty of a breach of this clause in the Act is to be £20. Another clause in this bill provides that no patent, quack, or other medicine shall be sold, unless a sworn certificate of its composition be lodged with the Registrar of the Medical Council, and a copy thereof be open for inspection in the shop or place where such medicine is sold. And any person or proprietor of a shop selling any secret remedy, shall on summary conviction of such offence be liable to a penalty of £20. I have no disposition on such an occasion as this to advocate the sale of quack medicines, but I will state that a very large amount of property and very extensive interests are involved in what are designated patent and proprietary medicines; and from this source our government derives a considerable amount of revenue. Every dealer must purchase a license, and each article is subjected to an *ad valorem* stamp duty; and for the legislature to pass such an act would be ruinous to thousands of chemists and druggists, would be unjust, dishonest, and oppressive to the proprietors of patent medicines, and would deprive the revenue of a considerable amount of income. Towards the medical profession we wish to entertain nothing but feelings of respect; and we cannot suppose that this scheme has emanated from them as a body, or from that section of their body forming a part of the Medical Council. We have some reason to suspect that these clauses have emanated from a section of our own fraternity—the Pharmaceutical Society, and we think the Pharmaceutical Society would have done themselves more credit had they consulted the whole body of the trade before attempting to bring in a bill which will have the effect of closing the shops of the majority of the trade. Such being the case, we are anxious that our parliamentary representatives should be in possession of all the facts, that they may afford us every assistance in opposing and defeating this iniquitous bill. The United Society having defeated this bill, propose to apply to parliament for an act of incorporation, based upon the recognition of all claimants to an interest in the trade of a chemist and druggist until six months after the passing of the act. After that period, in order to give the druggist a distinctive qualification and secure the health of her Majesty's subjects, they propose that an examination of all candidates shall be compulsory, and be of the following order:—1st. Proof of having served an apprenticeship. 2nd. Ability to read all prescriptions. 3rd. A knowledge of all drugs in general use and their doses.—It is evident that Mr. Somes takes an interest in everything which affects the interests of his constituency. He has not accepted our invitation because he is particularly partial to physic, nor because we have been able to offer him anything exceedingly tempting in a shape of a banquet, but because he has been informed that one part of his constituency has been threatened with invasion, and he is here to the rescue; and we trust he will retire from this meeting satisfied that we have claims upon his sympathy and the sympathy of his colleague, and we doubt not they will both unite in opposing any bill injurious to the rights of chemists and druggists, and support any measure calculated to promote their interests. Before I conclude, I have to discharge that which is the most pleasing part of my duty: I have the pleasure to propose the health of 'The Borough Members.'

Mr. Baynes here observed that before Mr. Somes responded, he would like to say that the bill to which Mr. Gates had alluded as being inimical to their interests had not emanated from the Pharmaceutical Society, of which he (Mr. Baynes) was local secretary. They were friendly to the chemists and druggists, and they had determined to assist them as far as possible. If friendly relations were to be preserved between the two bodies, it was of the utmost importance that no misrepresentations should be made.

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Mr. Buott (Registrar of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists) next addressed the meeting at some length. Referring to a statement made by Dr. Edwards at a meeting of the Liverpool Chemists' Society, to the effect that there was a requisition of the United Society urging an incorporation of that society with the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. Buott denied that there was any such requisition, and the only elucidation of the statement which he could give was that at Leeds and one or two other towns, memorials had been signed by non-pharmaceutical chemists indicating a desire of this kind. The speaker also complained of an "ungracious observation" made by Dr. Edwards at the same meeting—namely, that "the United Society was twenty years in its information and in its objects behind the Pharmaceutical Society." Had Dr. Edwards inverted this proposition he would have been much nearer the truth. The chemists and druggists objected to the interference of the Medical Council, because it had no legal jurisdiction over them; for by the Registration Act, which brought the Medical Council into existence, it was

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On the motion of Mr. Woodcock, seconded by Mr. Smith, it was resolved that an act of incorporation, based upon the suggestions of the Executive Committee of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, was most desirable, and urging on the trade the necessity of a combined and determined effort for its attainment.

Mr. Partridge, in a long speech, moved that the proceedings of that meeting be made known to the Medical Council, the Pharmaceutical Society, and the Executive Committee of the United Society, with the intimation that the chemists and druggists of this country require to be consulted on any measure affecting their own interests, and that they will accept no proposal which does not recognize the desirability of the incorporation of the whole trade (or "profession" as the speaker insisted), giving them the right of self-government. This was seconded by Mr. Rees, and unanimously adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Young, seconded by Mr. Johnson, it was agreed to forward copies of these resolutions to Messrs. T. B. Horsfall and J. C. Ewart, the Hon. A. Egerton, Messrs. J. C. Legh and Charles Turner, with a request that they would withhold their support from any measure affecting the interests of the chemists and druggists which had not the sanction of the trade as represented by the United Society.

Votes of thanks to the chairman and to Mr. Buott brought the proceedings to a close.

PRESTON.

A meeting of the chemists and druggists of Preston was convened on Tuesday evening, the 8th ult., at the Stanley Arms Hotel, to consider the New Medical Bill in relation to chemists and druggists, and to organize a local association of the United Society. There were present—Messrs. Armstrong, Grimshaw, Foster, Dixon, Bradley, Bulmer, Blackhurst, Ryder, &c. Mr. Armstrong having been appointed to the chair, Mr. Buott, the Registrar of the United Society, stated that in consequence of there being reason to believe that the Medical Council had virtually abandoned the Bill which had excited the indignant remonstrance and determined opposition of the trade, he did not deem it advisable to

dwell upon the subject further than to correct one or two errors in relation to it. He considered it unjust to represent that the United Society was unfriendly towards the Pharmaceutical Society. All that the United Society sought to obtain was such a reform as should be beneficial to the trade and satisfactory to the public; and they were desirous to obtain this, if possible, with the co-operation of the Pharmaceutical Society. There was a prevalent idea that chemists were very desirous to obtain protection for themselves, but were unwilling to recognize the principle of examination which was necessary for the protection of the public. He believed it to be the almost unanimous desire of the trade that examination should be the condition upon which a man should become a chemist and druggist in future. It had been maintained that a voluntary examination was sufficient to provide the country with a competent body of dispensers. That was proved, by 22 years' working of the Pharmaceutical Society, to be a fallacy. The evil of the trade was the facility with which incompetent men got into the trade, and the only remedy for that was an examination obligatory upon all who should hereafter enter the trade. The Medical Council had assumed the right of supervision over the chemists and druggists, but it had never been shown, or attempted to be shown, upon what basis that assumption was founded; and he congratulated the gentlemen present upon the victory achieved through the unaided exertions of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, in compelling the Medical Council to withdraw their Bill.—The meeting then took the necessary steps to form a local association of the society in Preston. Several questions were discussed and satisfactorily answered. Amongst others, it was distinctly understood that Preston is not to be considered as subordinate to any other, but to be an independent district, in direct communication with the Executive Committee. Mr. Foster was unanimously chosen local secretary, and the district is entitled to elect a chairman. Messrs. Armstrong, Grimshaw, and Dixon were appointed a committee, *pro tem.*, and the meeting terminated with the usual votes of thanks.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS OF DUDLEY—THE MEDICAL BILL AND AMENDED PHARMACY ACT.

AN adjourned meeting of the chemists and druggists of Dudley and its vicinity was held in the lecture hall of the Mechanics' Institution on Thursday last. The meeting was again presided over by Mr. E. Hollier, pharmaceutical chemist, Dudley, and between twenty and thirty chemists were present, including Messrs. Alsop, Bell, Bishop, Bradley, G. B. Bradley, Bache, Gars, Johnson, Jones, Horton, Nicklin, Nock, Owen, Roberts, Rooker, Swinerton, Tomkys, Tunley, Voce, Wilshaw, White, &c. Letters were read from Messrs. Bagott, Thompson, Bew, Kearns, Geary, and others, expressing regret at being unable to attend, and of their entire sympathy with the objects of the meeting. The chairman said that they had then met in accordance with a resolution of the previous meeting, and a promise on his own part to summon them again together when anything definite was known either as regarded the proposed Medical Act or the result of the special meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society. As to the first, he was glad to say that the Medical Council had abandoned all further legislation, and had thus left the field open for the action of their own body. One good, if no other, had arisen from the agitation of the proposed enactment of the Medical Council; it had brought the chemists and druggists again to act together for one common end, and if this were done unitedly and with an earnest and sincere purpose to elevate and advance, as well as to oppose any interference with their trade, he had no doubt it would result most advantageously for the general interest. The Medical Council had recognized the necessity of a proper educational status on the part of those who prepared and dispensed medicines, and thus by implication that it was neither wise nor just to leave this to be done by ignorant and pretending persons. It was seeing this but still wishing that legislation as to their own educational standing should be in their hands rather than in that of another body, which had led others as well as himself to conceive that an opportune

moment had arrived for bringing the matter strongly before the Pharmaceutical Council, and that a successful application might now be made to Parliament for an extended and amended Pharmacy Act. Accordingly, a requisition had been presented to the council, signed by about 300 members, including something like eighty examined ones—thus showing that this important portion of the society did not look upon the motion with that jealousy which it has been supposed they would have done. A special meeting was held on the 17th of March, when it was resolved, by a large majority, in a very influential and intelligent meeting, that such an act should at once be applied for. Anticipating the probability of such a conclusion, the Council had prepared a rough draft of a proposed bill, the heads of which were read over and would be found, together with the account of the meeting, in the previous month's *Pharmaceutical Journal*. And if any amongst them, for the sake of the admirably-written articles and general information it contained in regard to all medical and chemical matters, took in the *Lancet*, they would find the leading points of the Act, with some very judicious remarks, in last week's number of that periodical. The chairman went on to say that he augured well for the success of their application to Parliament when it was thus supported in the leading medical journals. He read the heads of the proposed bill commenting upon and pointing out the parts which would constitute the distinctions between "The Pharmaceutical Chemist" and the "Chemist and Druggist." The bill proposed "That after a certain date all existing chemists and druggists should be registered as such upon payment of a fee of one guinea, and that no person should keep open a shop for dispensing prescriptions unless registered as a pharmaceutical chemist under the Pharmacy Act, or as a chemist and druggist under the proposed act. That the examiners and registrars should be the same under both acts, and that power over these should be in the hands of the Pharmaceutical Council; that a due register should be kept and published annually, and penalties incurred on its falsification, or obtaining registration by false representation, and for keeping open shop for dispensing prescriptions without being registered. The Act also provides for evidence of qualification to be given before registration, and of examination on the part of those who shall commence business after the coming into operation of the act. Also as to assistants and associates under the Pharmacy Act; to the reservation of the rights of medical men; and the administration of the Benevolent Fund."

The Chairman remarked, that as he hoped the bill would be printed ere long, all would then have an opportunity of considering its provisions, which he hoped would be such as to satisfy and convince them of its being worthy of their hearty support. In reply to queries as to the admission by chemists to a full participation in the advantages to be derived from membership with the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. Hollier expressed his hope that with the obtaining of an act for registration of all chemists and druggists, the Council would, at the same time, obtain the alteration of their by-laws, which could be done (to a certain extent) with the sanction of the Secretary of State, by which they would be able to admit, under definite restrictions, those chemists of a certain standing who aspired to the higher title as members of the society, without the necessity of an examination. He thought this might be done without in any degree lowering the status of the society. In reply to inquiries as to whether the United Society intended to apply for an act of registration or incorporation, the chairman stated he knew nothing. He conceived it would be far better to *act unitedly* for the obtaining of an extended Pharmacy Act than for two, and perhaps fail to obtain either, especially when no act the United Society would be likely to get would give them more advantages than those proposed by that of the Pharmaceutical Council. Some other discussion ensued, when Mr. Jones proposed the following resolution:—

"That this meeting learns with great satisfaction that the Medical Council have abandoned all further legislation in regard to the proposed amended Medical Bill, many of the clauses of which have called forth so unanimous an opposition and condemnation of the chemists of this kingdom, as an unjust and uncalled-for interference with their rights and privileges; and this meeting would still further express its satisfaction that the Pharmaceutical Council have, in accordance with a resolution passed at a special meeting of their

society on the 17th March, determined to apply to Parliament for an amended Pharmacy Act; and this meeting pledges itself to support by every means in its power the endeavour to obtain such an act, which shall have for its object to provide for a proper educational qualification on the part of those who shall prepare, compound, or dispense medicines, with, at the same time, a reservation of the existing rights of all those who may be now or shall be at some future time to be named in such Act, engaged in the trade or profession of a chemist."

He remarked that, if the Pharmaceutical Society dealt as fairly and as liberally with the general body of chemists and druggists as the chairman expressed, it would meet with their hearty and earnest support.

This was seconded by Mr. Bishop and carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Mr. Swinerton that copies of the resolution, as well as an account of this meeting, be forwarded to the editors of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* and of the *CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, with the hope that they would give to it, by their publications, an equal and extended publicity as to that of the former meeting held in this room.

This was seconded by Mr. Gare and carried.

It was then proposed by Mr. Bishop, and seconded by Mr. Bell,—"That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman for his conduct in the chair that day, and for the trouble he had taken in thus affording them so much and valuable information as to their position in regard to the Pharmaceutical Society, and of the abandonment of the proposed amendments of the Medical Council's Act."

A general wish was expressed that Mr. Hollier would take the trouble of calling them together at any time when he conceived there was a need for it, and Mr. Bell remarked that he was sure their chairman would be well supported in his endeavours thus to advance the interests of their profession. Mr. Bache remarked that, as those meetings could not be called without some expenses being incurred, it was hardly fair these should fall upon the chairman; he would therefore suggest that a subscription should be made in order to defray them. This was at once done, and subscriptions raised which, with that promised by letter, would fully cover all the expenditure.

After the especial business of the meeting was concluded, a conversation took place respecting some of the alterations in the new Pharmacopœia, many of which were unanimously condemned by the chemists present. Extracts were read from the *Lancet* and reference made to the lectures by Professor Bentley and Redwood respecting them, and which the chairman recommended to the attention of all present who had not seen them. As far as Dudley was concerned, the great and possibly dangerous inconveniences arising from the alterations were to some extent a dead letter by several of the medical profession declaring it to be their intention chiefly to adhere to the preparations of the *London Pharmacopœia*.

A CORONER'S CAUTION AGAINST COUNTER PRACTICE.

On Tuesday, the 15th ult., an inquest was held at the Town-hall, Cardiff, before R. L. Reece, Esq., on the body of an infant named John Murray, aged ten weeks, the son of a seaman.

Mary Murray, the child's mother, deposed that on the previous Friday her infant had a tightness on the chest and a cough, and next day she went to Mr. Drane's, druggist, Butestreet, and obtained some syrup, a teaspoonful of which he said she was to give the child three times a day. She gave it one teaspoonful on Saturday night, and on Sunday, at three intervals, corresponding doses. It appeared to ease the cough, and during Sunday night it slept well. About five o'clock on Monday morning her husband awoke her to ask how the baby was, and then she put it to the breast. The baby did not take the breast as usual, and she requested her husband to get a light. He did so, and she perceived at once that it was ill, and in about five minutes it died.

Dr. Paine said he had examined the body of the child, but found no external marks of violence, nor anything to indicate that it had met with a violent death. He made inquiries of the mother of the circumstances, and from the symptoms she described he thought it was probable the child had died from inflammation of the lungs. The mother detailed the symptoms in very correct order, as they usually came on in such cases, and that she went to Mr. Drane, who gave her some medicine,

which had the effect of seemingly relieving the cough. She then told him that on Monday morning, when she noticed the child was worse, she saw the hands clutched up, as though it had had a struggle, and that would agree with the position of a child's hands after convulsions. His impression was that the child had become suddenly convulsed, and had died therefrom, and he saw no reason to alter that opinion. Healthy children, suffering from acute inflammation, were more liable to sudden convulsions than weakly children. He considered that death was purely natural.

Mr. Drane was present, and he stated that from the representations of the mother, he considered the child was suffering from only a slight cold, and that nothing serious was to be apprehended.

The Coroner said he thought Mr. Drane was going out of his province in giving medicines. He did not think he was justified in doing so. He was not qualified by diploma to know what proper medicines to administer, and therefore he was not justified in prescribing.

Mr. Drane said it had been decided that druggists were justified in prescribing in simple cases of that kind.

The Coroner was of opinion they were not justified in prescribing even in simple cases.

Mr. Drane: I think we are.

The Coroner said there was a line to be drawn somewhere, and he understood the line was that druggists were not allowed to prescribe medicines for invalids.

Mr. Drane thought that further inquiry would show that they were justified.

The Coroner said had not this been a very plain and simple case, he should have felt it his duty to tell the jury that the want of proper medicines had accelerated the child's death. Here was an ignorant woman—he did not use the word offensively, for every parent was, so to speak, in a state of ignorance as to the nature of diseases—giving an account of her child, and from that account, without seeing the child, medicine was prescribed. He thought it was his duty to caution Mr. Drane not to prescribe medicines again.

Mr. Drane said the mother's account was a very straightforward one, and there did not appear to be anything serious the matter with the child. He thought Dr. Paine would bear him out in saying he had not gone out of his way.

The Coroner: I don't think you were justified, and if the case had assumed a more serious aspect, I should have so held it. However, the medicines did not injure the child, and I name it as a caution.

Verdict, "Died from natural causes."

This conversation between Mr. Drane and the Coroner forms the subject of an excellent leader in the *Cardiff News* of March 18. Referring to the right of druggists to prescribe medicines, our contemporary observes:—

"Under restrictions which the law provides for, we always understood that such a course was open to druggists, and the practice has been of that nature from time immemorial. The feeling which has existed in reference to druggists' prescriptions has been one of jealousy lest they should overstep the bounds of prudence, and do irreparable mischief. This is as it should be, and no one would be disposed to quarrel with it, even in the profession. But we consider that that is very different to the case attempted to be set up by the Coroner of Cardiff on Tuesday last. There was nothing in the circumstances of the babe's death which justified his remarks, and there is nothing in the law on the subject which would at all sustain the opinion given by the coroner." The authoritative opinion obtained from Mr. Tompson Chitty, by that "most useful publication" the *CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* in 1861, is then given at length, to show the shallowness of Mr. Coroner Reece's legal knowledge. This opinion gives rise to the following excellent remarks, for which every druggist will feel grateful to the *Cardiff News*:—

"The real bearing of this question, so far as the public is concerned, is the obtaining of medicine at a cheap rate, under the ordinary circumstances of indisposition. It is idle to suppose that a medical man would be called in when slight ailments occur; and the true position which the druggist who respects himself and his 'counter practice' will seek to maintain is, not that of a blind adherent, but rather a discriminating guide, so that when a case presents itself which he feels to be beyond his province, he will at once recommend the applicant to a qualified practitioner. That is the clear course which Mr. Chitty indicates in his 'opinion,' and it is

one which the common sense of the public and the medical profession will acquiesce in.

"Mr. Coroner Reece is so apt to be great on small occasions, that we are not surprised he should have gone out of his way to lecture Mr. Drane. The remarks were uncalled for, and were in bad taste, to say the least of it, especially as a medical man was sitting by his side. Had Dr. Paine suggested the slightest irregularity, there would have been some show of reason for what was said; but there was not one circumstance in the child's illness and death to attach any blame whatever. Even the caution was out of place, and we think it is only right that the public should know the real state of the question."

MR. J. T. SLUGG ON THE BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA.

In order to afford the prescribers and dispensers of medicine in Manchester the opportunity of discussing and expressing an opinion upon the peculiarities of the new Pharmacopœia, an address was delivered on the 15th ult. in the Athenæum Library, by Mr. J. T. Slugg, "On the British Pharmacopœia, its Contents, Effects, and Defects." Probably from 50 to 60 chemists and druggists, &c., attended. The chair was taken by Mr. Alderman Bowker, who, in introducing the lecturer, said the gentlemen present would doubtless be fully aware that in 1858 an Act of Parliament was obtained giving the Medical Society of London power to form the new Pharmacopœia. The question was one of grave responsibility. Mr. Slugg had studied the subject in every light, and had consented to give a lecture upon it. Mr. J. T. Slugg said the first Pharmacopœia of the London College of Surgeons appeared in May, 1618, the first edition being so imperfect that a new one was issued in the following December. Other editions followed in 1621, 1632, 1639, and it was entirely remodelled in 1650. Of the improved Pharmacopœia, editions were issued in 1675, 1721, 1746, and 1788, the last being as great an advance in point of completeness upon the Pharmacopœia of 1746 as that was upon all previous ones. Changes were again made in 1809, and other editions issued in 1821, 1836, and 1851. The first Edinburgh Pharmacopœia appeared in 1699, and between that and the last one of 1841, there were fourteen published. Dublin had only issued two—one in 1807, and the other in 1826. The attempt had now been made to combine the whole of these three Pharmacopœias in one, and it was termed "The British Pharmacopœia." The lecturer then minutely analysed the contents of the new Pharmacopœia, and contrasted it with the old one. New materials had been introduced, some old ones omitted, and others mentioned under new names. Incidentally he mentioned and deprecated that the name of an old and very useful medicine had been applied to a rank poison. He also pointed out the confusion which might arise if medical men and chemists did not mutually pay close attention to the various changes which had been introduced. In summarising his subject, the lecturer said for the first time an attempt had been made to amalgamate the three Pharmacopœias. It was the Pharmacopœia for all the British empire, and for Ireland as well as England. He was told that their Irish friends were very much offended at the term given to it, because it was to be theirs as well as ours. No doubt a new Pharmacopœia might be needed every ten or fifteen years, but he contended that the greatest care should be taken not to disturb existing foundations of formulae and names of drugs. The general opinion was that in this case such caution had not been observed. It was a question with some whether they had not "jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire," and whether the remedy was not worse than the disease. Certainly his own opinion, and that of many others with whom he had come in contact, was that the inconveniences arising from the three Pharmacopœias under the old system were not at all to be compared with the inconveniences of the production before him. He thought, too, if there had been fewer men on the Council who drew up the new Pharmacopœia, and more practical dispensers, the work would have been done better. That the work was a failure was evident; one proof was that everybody was afraid to begin with it, and they could not find any medical man now using it. It was also a great defect that no time had been specified when the new Pharmacopœia was to come into use. This necessitated chemists keeping two kinds of preparations, and really might tend to serious complications.

Another defect, to which he had previously alluded, was the petty alterations which had been made in the names and strength of medicines. It would appear that the sense of the meeting was entirely with Mr. Slugg, as although no formal discussion was elicited, the mover of a cordial vote of thanks to the lecturer explained that this was simply because no one present had anything to advance in opposition. Thanks were also voted to the chairman, and the meeting terminated.



The Second Step in Chemistry. The Student's Guide to the Higher Branches of the Science. By ROBERT GALLOWAY, F.C.S., &c., &c. London: John Churchill and Sons. 1864. Pp. xvii., 771. Price 12s. 6d.

THIS is a book with a thousand virtues, and only one fault. The fault, however, is of so important a nature as almost to counterbalance the thousand virtues. Judge of our surprise when wishing to refer to certain pet subjects as tests of its excellence we found that there was actually no "Index." Being extremely cautious in making statements relative to scientific facts without being able to give numerous authorities (having been caught tripping once or twice), we have the vanity to suppose that we are rather strong on the subject of indexes, and the last pages of the books of reference on our shelves are generally worn out long before the body of the work is even soiled. The omission of an index in such an important book as the present is almost unprecedented, and we question very much if it would not be quite worth the while of the author and publishers even now to issue an index in a separate form. At any rate no second edition—and we have every reason to feel sure that there will be a necessity for one very soon—should be allowed to appear without this very necessary adjunct to a standard scientific work. Having now made a clean breast of the matter, and said *all* we are compelled to say in its dispraise, we commence the more pleasing task of giving our readers a notion of the various excellencies of Professor Galloway's production.

First of all, it supplies the great chemical want of the present day, and forms a stepping-stone between the old and new schools of chemical philosophy. The adherents to the new school are constantly advising their conservative friends to join them, but the answer of the latter is always to the effect that there is no work in the English language which would give them a history of the steps by which the new theories had been arrived at. It is true there are two excellent manuals of analysis, in which the views of Gerhardt are acted on and carried out,—we mean those of Messrs. Northcote and Church, and Mr. Connington; there is the first part of Odling's Manual, but this is more adapted for those who have been educated in the schools where the unitary system is taught; there are a few pages of explanation in the Manuals of Miller, Fownes, and Apjohn—and this is about all the help that the would-be convert has hitherto received. It is, therefore, with the greatest delight that we hail the appearance of Professor Galloway's "SECOND STEP," giving as it does a complete history of the rise and progress of the unitary system. The labour gone through must have been enormous, for Mr. Galloway appears to have ransacked the scientific publications of every country for the last thirty years for every paper that could in any way bear on the subject, and lays before his readers the views of Clark, Griffin, Gerhardt, Laurent, Wolcott Gibbs, Kekule, Wurtz, Playfair, Frankland, Kolbe, Odling, Hofmann, Kopp, &c., &c., often giving their memoirs on the more important points *in extenso*.

The first two chapters are taken up with an able exposition of the properties of gases, and the law of volumes. Chapter III. commences with an account of Brodie's views on the latter subject, which are given at length. The views of the same philosopher on allotropy follow, and are succeeded by an account of the theory of compound radicles as at present received. The next chapter is devoted to the consideration of the atomic weights of bodies, and the numerical relations existing between them, numerous extracts from the well-known papers of Dumas, Stas, Miller, Daniel, &c., being given. The chapter concludes with a capital account of the binary theory of salts.

Polymorphism and isomorphism are ably described in Chapter V. In Chapter VI. we find ourselves in the thick of the unitary system. The true meaning of the term "equivalent" is explained with great succinctness and clearness, and the reasons for doubling the old atomic weights of oxygen, carbon, sulphur, selenium, and tellurium, are given with telling force, and are succeeded by an account of the different arguments raised by the opponents of the system. Then comes some exceedingly tough work, explanatory of the different views on the constitution of compounds, commencing with Dr. Clark's theories of the constitution of water and the hydrated acids. This is followed by several extracts from the "Chemical Recreations" of our old friend Mr. J. J. Griffin, to whom chemical science, both practical and theoretical, owes so much; and whose claims as one of the founders of the unitary system have been so strangely overlooked by English philosophers up to the present time. Even in Dr. Odling's excellent Manual it is stated (page 11) that the illustrious Gerhardt is the author of the celebrated definition of an acid as "a salt whose base is hydrogen," although this proportion, which in a manner constitutes the foundation-stone of the binary theory of salts and acids, really belongs to Mr. Griffin. We take the liberty of extracting the paragraphs bearing on this subject, as we are anxious that the students of the present day should know that they owe Mr. Griffin something more than mere gratitude for manufacturing the best chemical apparatus in the world:—

The difference between an *acid* and a *salt* is this,—the former contains one combining proportion of hydrogen, when the latter, instead of this hydrogen, contains exactly one combining proportion of a *metal*, all other constituents, both of the acid and salt, remaining the same.

Examples:—

S, O₂, H = Sulphuric acid.
S, O₂, K = Sulphate of potash.
N, O₃, H = Nitric acid.
N, O₃, K = Nitrate of potash.

Numberless illustrations of this sort could be given, but these suffice to confirm the above proposition, viz., that the hydrated acids are simply salts of hydrogen. The reason why I wish to direct the student's attention to this subject is, that in every chemical book which falls into his hand, he will find the absurd proposition gravely inculcated that the *salts* contain acids; that, for example,—

Sulphate of potash contains sulphuric acid.
Nitrate of potash contains nitric acid.

All of which assertions are destitute of the smallest foundation in truth, and are, indeed, self-evident impossibilities. In fact, it would be quite as correct to say that sulphuric acid contains sulphate of potash, as to say that sulphate of potash contains sulphuric acid. The truth is, that they are two distinct compounds, each of which contains the same number of constituent atoms, but neither of which does, or can, form part of the other.—Griffin's Chem. Recreations, 1834.

The theory of types follows, and the constitution of the alcohols, ethers, and ammonias is discussed very fully and clearly, the chapter ending with a complete exposition of Gerhardt's system of classification.

Chapters VII., VIII., IX., and X. treat of the hydrogen, water, hydrochloric acid, and ammonia types and the compounds belonging to them. The chapter giving an account of the researches of Hofmann and others into the constitution of the ammonias is one of the most important and interesting in the book. In chapter XI., the views of Wurtz, in favour of doubling the atomic weights of many of the metals, receive the consideration they deserve. The views of Playfair, Frankland, Gibbs, and Kolbe in the constitution of compounds conclude the chapter. Chapter XII. treats of the atomic volumes of solids and liquids; and Chapter XIII. of heat and temperature, and the instruments for producing and measuring them, and explains those very difficult subjects—specific and atomic heat and calorific intensity. Chapter XIV. gives a detailed account of Graham's researches in diffusion, osmose and dialysis, and Chapter XV., which completes the book, is taken up with a long and detailed explanation of the theory and practice of spectrum analysis.

In an appendix at the end are given the examination papers of the principal chemical schools in Great Britain.

Throughout the book are numerous questions to exercise the student in the facts he has acquired. These will be of great service not only to students going up for examination, but to all class teachers who wish to adopt the unitary system.

A work like the present must necessarily have been commenced, perhaps, several years since, but Professor Galloway has adopted an excellent method of bringing the very newest theories and discoveries before his readers, by adding to each

chapter an appendix containing the latest information on the subject, treated of with references to the journals in which the original papers are printed.

We look on the appearance of this book as an important step in advance,—the most important that has been made since the issue of the first part of Odling's Manual, and one which will do much to spread the truths of the unitary system. A short time since, when we gave our readers an account of Dr. Apjohn's "Manual of the Metalloids," in which we regretted that the learned Doctor had not thought proper to adopt the new system, we had no idea that we should so soon have the satisfaction of seeing a work like the present from the hands of another Dublin professor. It is evident that the Museum of Irish Industry is far in advance of the chemical schools attached to Trinity College, and we congratulate the former institution on producing so necessary and excellent an addition to our standard scientific literature.

We cordially recommend the "Second Step" to all our readers,—to the followers of the old school in order that they may understand the new theories even if they should be too conservative to adopt them; and to students that they may commence the acquisition of chemical knowledge by the best test-book of the new system which must eventually supersede the old one.

The book is well got up, and illustrated with numerous woodcuts, about which, perhaps, the less we say the better.

We have abstained from the criticism of the opinions expressed in Professor Galloway's book for two reasons,—one being that he always gives both sides to every question, a plan which is evidently well calculated to exercise the judgment of the student; the other that any discussion on such subjects would be more fitting to a journal of pure science.

We regret exceedingly that the restrictions imposed on our space by the large number of articles and letters we are obliged to print on the subject of the Medical Bill preclude us giving a more lengthened account of the book. When the battle now raging is over, we shall recur to the subject again, and endeavour to make our readers still better acquainted with the book.

Handbook for the Nursery; being a Plain and Concise Description of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, with Directions for their Treatment, and how to proceed in cases of emergency. By DR. R. C. CROFT. London: Hamilton, Adams, & Co. Pp. 37. Price 1s.

DR. CROFT deserves the gratitude of all mothers, whether experienced or not, for bringing out this little work. The converse of the old proverb that a great book is a great evil, although not always true, is unusually so in this instance. Most of the books already published on the subject are too long and verbose, besides being encumbered with terms, the meaning of which is by no means well understood by the general reader. Dr. Croft avoids both these faults, and gives a concise account of the common disorders incident to suffering infantile humanity. His *materia medica*, too, is of the simplest description, and he is a strong advocate of those two fine natural preparations, air and water. The arrangement of the matter is alphabetical, so that each subject can be lighted on instantly. The little book must soon take its place in every nursery as an indispensable adjunct to the baby's puff-box, and we strongly recommend our readers to keep a few copies on their counters as a ready means of stopping the mouths and answering the questions of the numerous anxious mothers who form so large a proportion of every chemist's customers. There is a capital receipt for potato poultice, which is worth extracting:—

Potato poultice is made by boiling two or more potatoes and putting them hot into a flannel-bag sufficiently large to cover the affected part. They are then crushed and applied, and when cold can be made hot again in two or three minutes by placing them, bag and all, into the oven or into a dry saucepan. This poultice possesses the following advantages:—1. It is hot and moist without being wet. 2. It is light, and does not press too heavily on the tender part. 3. It can be re-heated and re-applied with hardly any trouble. We have the very highest opinion of the advantages to be gained by an early and constant application of this poultice in all threatened inflammations, such as bronchitis, pneumonia, inflammation of the bowels, and the like; and we most earnestly advise that in all such cases it may be tried, as no harm can result even although no good follow.

Notes on the British Pharmacopœia; showing the Additions, the Omissions, Change of Nomenclature, and Alterations in the various Compound Preparations, with the doses of those Medicines which are comparatively new. By A. F. HASELDEN. London: Robert Hardwicke, 1864. Pp. xxxvi., 82. Price 2s. 6d.

MR. HASELDEN, who is well known to our readers as one of our best authorities on practical pharmacy, has done good service in compiling this little work, which forms a capital index *raisonné* to the British Pharmacopœia. The busy medical man whose minutes are worth guineas, will welcome its appearance as giving him the shortest possible insight into the changes lately made, and which a hurried glance at the British Pharmacopœia told him were numerous and important. It commences with a table of the weights and measures adopted, and goes on to give, first the additions to the *materia medica*, then the omissions, and lastly the substances, whose names have been changed as compared with the last London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Pharmacopœias. A similar triple comparative list of the preparations follows, which completes the introduction. The body of the work consists of an alphabetical list of all the preparations and compounds, with short notes on each, and giving in the case of new preparations a concise account of their composition. In many cases, too, the dose is added, which will be of great use when the preparation is new or altered in strength. As a handy book for the consulting room and dispensing counter, we have great pleasure in recommending it to our readers. It is printed in particularly clear type, and appears, from an attentive examination, to be free from misprints and errors—two indispensable qualities only too frequently neglected in books of the kind.

* * * We must again postpone the publication of two or three promised reviews.



HARDENING DENTISTS' MODELS.

P. D.—The following note has been received from Dr. Hayes, M.D., in answer to your query:—"Dentists' models are not rendered hard with varnish. The following plan will produce a model as hard as stone. Mix your plaster as quickly and stiff as possible, shake it well down into the mould, let it stand at least six hours before taking it off, which operation must be performed by dry heat (on no account by hot water). Melt together in a pipkin eight ounces of wax (white or yellow), and one ounce of rosin. When it boils insert a brad-awl in reverse, and hold the model in it for a minute or two."

QUININE AND ORANGE WINE.

Inquirer.—"Dissolve the quinine in very dilute sulphuric acid, and add it to the wine with the other ingredients: it will not deposit whether the wine be pure or sophisticated."—G. Hayes, M.D.

The Publisher of the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will feel obliged to any subscriber who can furnish him with the address of Mr. R. S. Freston (transfer agent and valuer), late of 10, Coleman-street, City.

GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

JOHN HELLIWELL, Sheffield, druggist.
PETER KENWAY, Park-place, Park-street, Camden-town, drysaltery commission agent.
THOMAS POWELL, Liverpool, druggist.
JOHN SMITH, Little Tower-street, disinfecting cleansing-powder manufacturer.

CHRISTOPHER WILLIAMSON, Paddock, near Huddersfield, chemist.

PARTNERSHIPS DISOLVED.

A. COOLING and A. B. BARNES, King's road, Chelsea, fancy soapmakers.
R. S. DOUGLAS and Co., Southwick and Sunderland, artificial manure manufacturers.
J. GARFORTH and Co., Sheffield, wholesale druggists.
R. M'KEW and W. FARNAN, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, medicine vendors.
J. L. and S. PYKE, Gl. Prescott-st., Goodman's fields, sponge-merchants.
J. A. and J. F. TOUZEAU, Edmonton, chemists.
YOUNG and MOON, Sunderland, wholesale druggists.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

G. F. TASSIE, Dumfries, Dumfriesshire, manufacturing chemist.



LONDON, APRIL 15, 1864.

CORRESPONDENCE.—All communications should be addressed to the Editor, at 24, BOW-LANE, E.C.; those intended for publication should be accompanied by the real names and addresses of the writers.

QUERIES.—The Editor cannot undertake to attend to those which are anonymous, or to send answers through the post.

SUBSCRIPTION.—The subscription to the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is 5s. per annum, payable in advance. Should a receipt be required, a stamped envelope must be sent with the amount of subscription. A specimen number may be had upon application, price 6d.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is published on the Fifteenth of every month, and regularly supplied direct to the Members of the Trade in Great Britain, Ireland, the Colonies, and all the principal seats of foreign commerce.

THE PROPOSED AMENDED PHARMACY ACT.

At the recent Special General Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society the heads of a Bill now under the consideration of the Council were read. We wish we could speak favourably of this proposed measure; we wish we could tell our non-pharmaceutical readers that the Council had resolved to apply to Parliament for an Act that would benefit the whole trade; we wish we could say to the Council—"go on with your good work,"—and to the United Society—"forget old grievances and give the Council your hearty support." Unfortunately, the present leaders of the Pharmaceutical Society will not take advantage of any opportunity for gaining the confidence of the trade and its representatives. The Bill which they are now considering, appears to us to be simply an absurd proposition for taxing all chemists and druggists, and increasing the wealth and power of the Pharmaceutical Society. It is gravely proposed that all now in business shall be registered as "chemists and druggists" by the Registrar of the Society on payment of a fee; but it seems that they are not entitled to have a vote unless they have passed the Minor Examination of the Society. It is further proposed that after the 1st of January, 1865, none but "Pharmaceutical chemists" shall commence business as dispensers of medicines. Again, the Examiners of the Pharmaceutical Society are to be the Examiners under the new Act, and the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society is to give all orders for regulating the Registration. Altogether the scheme seems to be an excellent one for exalting the Pharmaceutical Society, but we really cannot see how it will benefit those chemists who do not belong to that august body. The letters printed in our Correspondence columns express, we believe, the opinions of the members of the trade generally. We have received a great many besides which we cannot possibly make room for; but there is not one among them that advances a favourable opinion on the proposed Bill. We may here state that our columns are always open to pharmacutists, and that we shall be glad to give publicity to their views upon the subject. The report of the meeting printed in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* proves that several leading pharmacutists desire that the whole trade should be elevated by some liberal scheme of incorporation.

The Act proposed by the United Society is exactly what we require, and it has a much better chance of passing into

law than the proposed amended Pharmacy Act, which would be seen through at once by the Legislature as a measure devised for the aggrandizement of the minority at the expense of the majority. We, therefore, recommend our readers to give their earnest support to the scheme of the United Society, and to refuse to be "registered chemists and druggists" under the control of the Pharmaceutical Council.

We are authorized to state that the United Society of Chemists and Druggists purpose shortly to hold meetings in London and through the country to ascertain the wishes of the trade in reference to proposed legislation.

These meetings are to be public, and every member of the trade will be invited to attend.

INJURIOUS DISCLOSURES.

As the following letter is referred to in our Correspondence columns, we are compelled to reprint it, although it makes some fearful revelations respecting ourselves. We have for some time past been pretending to be an honest commercial and scientific journal, but "Chemicus" has unmasked us, and we now stand before the world in our true character,—as "a mere price list, published by a London firm, so as to advertise their own articles." We have long been giving original papers upon chemistry and pharmacy, by well-known scientific writers, merely as a "blind;" for "Chemicus," who evidently knows all about us, declares that we have really a leaning towards grocery, drapery, and tallow candles. If we do not make our appearance next month, our subscribers may conclude that we have died from the effects of the wound inflicted by "Chemicus," with the help of the well-informed Editor of the *Birmingham Daily Post*:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BIRMINGHAM DAILY POST.

SIR,—I trust you will allow me a short space in your valuable paper to say a few words in reference to the meeting held on Friday last, in the Temperance Hall, by the members of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists of Birmingham and neighbourhood, to consider the bill likely to be introduced into Parliament, and affecting pharmacy. There were present at the above meeting a few gentlemen connected with the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, but the majority were composed of members of the United Society. The latter body thought it proper to bring down from London a Mr. Knott [evidently a misprint for Buott] as a deputation from the United Society to advocate the rights of these chemists that are not connected with the Pharmaceutical Society. It is very evident, from Mr. Knott's remarks, that he does not at all admire the doings of this noble institution; it may be on account of his own interest, and perhaps inability to become one of its members. However, we are quite content without his valuable services, unless he advocates a higher principle than that of Friday last, namely, setting class against class, and endeavouring to show that persons who keep a little of everything in their shops were equal to those who, having given their time and money towards the objects of the Pharmaceutical Society, passed the necessary examinations and became one of its members. Surely there is here a great distinction between the two persons, both in intelligence and ought to be in station. One of the pharmaceutical chemists present at the meeting openly said that he did not know anything of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, but I am surprised that himself or some other pharmaceutical chemist did not ask Mr. Knott of the doings and the origin of the United Society. I think it very desirable that the public should be made acquainted with the following facts. This society has not been long in existence; its chief and only source being that of a mere price list, published by a London firm, so as to advertise their own articles. This periodical, as well as some of the members of the United Society, advocates and maintains that it is perfectly right to keep shops with grocery and tallow candles on one side, then drapery and physic on the other side. How many members of the United Society in rural districts, and even in large towns, during absence from business, allow boys who can scarcely distinguish opium from rhubarb? Yet these boys are allowed to tamper with dangerous medicines, often with fatal results. Females are to be seen in many a so-called druggist's shop prescribing and dispensing prescriptions and family recipes. Now, the Pharmaceutical Society prevents all this; it advocates a higher principle, its chief object being that of encouraging both old and young men to undergo an examination in Latin, Materia Medica, chemistry, &c., that would fit them for the responsible and honourable vocation of a chemist and druggist. Mr. Christian, one of its worthy members, truly said that it is open to all, and that at a moderate sum. I feel quite sure that no young man who has passed the necessary examinations will ever have cause to regret for having done so. (Knowledge is power.) It is a source of high satisfaction to belong to such a noble college. There must have been a great want of intelligence and gentlemanly behaviour by many of the persons assembled on Friday last in creating such a disturbance. Had Mr. Christian's, or Mr. Southall's, or Mr. Bird's proposals been carried it would be more influential, and have a greater weight as coming from a pharmaceutical chemist. Many believe that the time is not far distant when every one will be compelled to undergo an examination before he will be allowed to dispense prescriptions or to compound medicines. It is very unjust, Mr. Editor, that the educated portion of the chemists and druggists should be continually criticised whenever some of the ignorant druggists give tincture of opium instead of tincture of rhubarb, and other mistakes to a great enormity.

I remain, sir, yours truly,
CHEMICUS.

Birmingham, March 5, 1864.

A REVIEW OF THE
BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA.

BY J. C. BRAITHWAITE AND J. C. BROUGH.

III.—PREPARATIONS OF THE ALKALIES.

THE alkalies—potash, soda, lithia, and ammonia—and their salts form a very important group of medicinal agents. The caustic alkalies and the carbonates are used chiefly as antacids and antilithics. The salts formed by different acids vary considerably in their therapeutical properties, some being purgative, some diuretic, some diaphoretic, and some refrigerant, while those of ammonia have generally a special stimulant property. In the *British Pharmacopœia* we find most of the alkaline salts that are included in the *Materia Medica* of the Ph. L., and processes are given for preparing nearly all of them. We also find many additions, some undoubtedly valuable and others quite useless; but we miss two or three salts—as bromide of ammonium and valerianate of ammonia—that are now frequently prescribed.

POTASH.

POTASSA CAUSTICA—*Caustic Potash*.—Hydrate of Potash KO, HO , in "hard white pencils." The D. name is taken instead of "*Potassæ Hydras*," L., or "*Potassa*" E. The process for preparing it is plainly and fully described.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ—*Solution of Potash*.—This has the sp. gr. 1.058, and is therefore slightly weaker than the preparations which it is to supersede, that of L. having the sp. gr. 1.063; E., 1.072; D., 1.068. The process for preparing it is almost identical with that of D.; the solution of carbonate of potash is raised to the boiling point, the slaked lime gradually added, and the whole boiled with constant stirring for ten minutes. The neutralizing power of this solution is nearly the same as that of the new liquor sodæ.

POTASSÆ NITRAS—*Nitrate of Potash*.— KO, NO_3 . The process given in D. under "*Potassæ Nitras purum*" is adopted. It consists in dissolving *Nitrate of Potash of Commerce* (included in the appendix) in distilled water at a boiling temperature, granulating by stirring the solution as it cools, and washing the minute crystals in a percolator until all trace of chlorides is removed, or in other words, until the washings cease to give a precipitate with nitrate of silver.

POTASSÆ SULPHAS—*Sulphate of Potash*.— KO, SO_3 . An effective but a somewhat roundabout process, essentially similar to that of D., is given for preparing this salt from the residue of the nitric acid process (bisulphate). Having dissolved the salt in water, we have first to add slaked lime to withdraw the excess of sulphuric acid; then carbonate of potash to precipitate the lime remaining in solution, and lastly, dilute sulphuric acid to restore neutrality. The E. process is much simpler, and answers well enough for practical purposes. It consists in neutralizing the solution with white marble, and at once filtering, evaporating and crystallizing. In the Ph. L. 1836, the residual salt was simply heated to redness to drive off the excess of sulphuric acid.

POTASSA SULPHURATA—*Sulphurated Potash*.—This antiquated preparation is the "*Hepar Sulphuris*," D., and closely resembles the "*Potassii Sulphuretum*" of the Ph. L. 1836, and E. It is described in the *Mat. Med.* as "*Tersulphuret of Potassium, KS_3 , with Sulphate of Potash*," and the process for making it is copied from D.

POTASSÆ CHLORAS—*Chlorate of Potash*.— KO, ClO_3 . This salt now so largely employed in the treatment of irritation of the mucous membrane, is noticed in the *Mat. Med.* of L. and D. The compilers of the new *Pharmacopœia* have given a process for making it which will seldom be referred to, as the chlorate of potash found in commerce is pure enough for all practical purposes. To quote the words of a contemporary,—"the amateur manufacture of such a chemical bears, perhaps, about the same relation to its manufacture on the large scale as the growth of a cinchona plant in a Ward's case to its native production." The process given is well adapted for an experimental laboratory, but is neither the best nor the most economical. Manufacturing chemists now use chloride of potassium as the principal raw material, but the *Pharmacopœia* orders in its place carbonate of potash, which is about three times the price.

POTASSII BROMIDUM—*Bromide of Potassium*.— K Br . This salt may be regarded as one of the novelties of the Brit. Ph., though it had a place in Ph. L. 1836. It is said to be a

valuable remedy in some syphilitic affections. The process for making it is that generally followed by manufacturers. Bromine is dissolved in solution of potash, the whole evaporated to dryness, and the residue powdered and fused with charcoal; a filtered solution of the fused mass yields crystals with the salt. According to Dr. Garrod the dose is from 5 grs. to 10 or 15 grs.

POTASSII IODIDUM.—*Iodide of Potassium, KI*.—The process given for preparing this important salt is similar to that given for the bromide, and is a great improvement on the processes in E. and D. The plan of heating the fused mass with charcoal to deoxidate the iodate of potash (or bromate in the bromide process) was discovered by Orfila. Iodide of potassium, however, is not a salt which our readers will care to prepare for themselves on a small scale as it can be purchased much cheaper. It is sometimes adulterated with bromide of potassium, as bromine is often cheaper than iodine and combines with a larger proportion of potassium.

UNGUENTUM POTASSII IODIDI.—*Ointment of Iodide of Potassium*.—A little stronger than the L. preparation.

Solution of Iodide of Potassium and solution of *Iodate of Potash* are placed in the Appendix for use in Qualitative Analysis. A good process for preparing the iodate is given.

POTASSÆ CARBONAS.—*Carbonate of Potash*. $\text{KO}, \text{CO}_2 + 2\text{HO}$. It would have been well if the compilers of the *British Pharmacopœia* had told us how this salt is to be prepared, because, as Dr. Redwood has pointed out, it is not the ordinary medicinal carbonate (salt of tartar) which has the formula $2\text{KO}, \text{CO}_2 + 3\text{HO}$, and consequently contains about 16 per cent. of water. The new carbonate by its formula and tests is represented as containing two atoms of water, or 21 per cent. Such a compound crystallizes from a highly concentrated hot solution of salt of tartar, but is rarely met with in commerce. As no process is given for this salt most students of the Brit. Ph. will naturally suppose that no alteration has been made in the "*Potass. Carb.*" of the L., or "*Potass. Carb. Pur.*" of E. and D.

POTASSÆ BICARBONAS.—*Bicarbonate of Potash*. $\text{KO}, \text{HO}, 2\text{CO}_2$. The process given for preparing this important salt resembles that given in D., except in the employment of white marble, instead of chalk, for generating the carbonic acid. The process might have been omitted, for no one would think of making potass. bicarb. on the small scale now-a-days.

POTASSÆ PERMANGANAS.—*Permanganate of Potash*. $\text{KO}, \text{Mn}_2\text{O}_7$. A new preparation, not being in L., E., or D. It is a powerful antiseptic agent, and may be employed in the form of a gargle or lotion to remove decomposing matter and clean diseased surfaces. The process given requires to be conducted with great care, for if the heat be not carried far enough and continued long enough, the first crop of crystals will be sulphate of potash. The *Lancet* recommends the following process of Prof. Böttger:—Two parts of hydrate and one part of chlorate of potassa are fused in an iron crucible, and two parts of finely levigated black oxide of manganese are carefully and slowly added. The mixture is then heated until it becomes perfectly dry and hard, and the walls of the crucible have been for some time at a dull red heat. The powdered mass is now boiled with 40 parts of water, and a rapid stream of carbonic acid passed through the boiling liquor until a drop taken out and put upon blotting paper exhibits a red and not a green colour. The deep red solution is allowed to cool, and as much as possible is poured off bright; the rest may be thrown upon a funnel stopped with gun-cotton, which is not acted on by the permanganate. The clear solution, if evaporated until a drop allowed to fall on a cold plate crystallizes, will furnish after twelve hours a beautiful crop of permanganate of potash.

LIQUOR POTASSÆ PERMANGANATIS.—*Solution of Permanganate of Potash*. This contains four grains of salt to each fluid ounce. As an external agent it may be very much diluted, a fluid drachm to 5 or 10 ounces of water being, usually, sufficiently strong. The crystals of permanganate should alone be used; for the fused lumps, often sold, contain a variable proportion of caustic potash.

POTASSÆ ACETAS.—*Acetate of Potash*.— $\text{KO}, \text{C}_4\text{H}_3\text{O}_3$. Again the D. process is followed. Acetic acid is neutralized with carbonate of potash and evaporated to dryness; the heat is then cautiously raised so as to *liquefy* the product, which on solidifying is broken into fragments, and put into stoppered bottles. This is a good process on paper, but to obtain the

salt quite white so as to answer to the description given in the Mat. Med. it must be modified considerably. The residue of the evaporation must be fused for some time, dissolved in water, filtered, and again evaporated and fused. The object of this lengthened treatment is to get rid of the carbonized organic matter always present in the first product. *Solution of Acetate of Potash* is placed among the test solutions in the appendix.

POTASSÆ CITRAS—*Citrate of Potash*.— $3\text{KO}, \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}_{11}$. A new preparation, not being in L., E., or D. It is said to be a valuable saline febrifuge, more pleasant to taste and less likely to purge than other vegetable salts of potash. The dose is from 20 to 60 grs. The process for preparing it consists in neutralizing a solution of citric acid with carbonate of potash, filtering and evaporating, stirring constantly after a pellicle forms until the salt granulates.

POTASSÆ TARTRAS—*Tartrate of Potash*.— $2\text{KO}, \text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_{10}$. This is now ordered to be prepared by the D. process slightly modified. In the L. it is found in the Mat. Med. only.

POTASSÆ TARTRAS ACIDA—*Acid Tartrate of Potash*.— $\text{HO}, \text{KO}, \text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_{10}$. It is somewhat strange that the editors who have sanctioned such names as "Bismuthum Album," "Calomelas" and "Hydragryum Corrosivum Sublimatum," should have adopted this scientific name for cream of tartar, instead of the familiar "Potassæ Bitartras" of the L. E. and D. Mat. Med. No process is given.

Bichromate of Potash and *Ferrocyanide of Potassium* are noticed in the appendix among "articles employed in the preparation of medicines;" *Ferridecyanide of Potassium* among "articles employed in chemical analysis;" *solutions* of the last two salts among "test solutions for qualitative analysis;" and *volumetric solution of bichromate of potash* among "test solutions for volumetric analysis." The metal *Potassium* is also named in the appendix.

Omissions.—"Potassa cum Calce," L. E. D.; "Liquor Potassæ Arsenitis," L.; "Liq. Potassæ Carbonatis," L. D.; "Aqua Potassæ effervescens," E.; "Liq. Potassæ Iodidi Comp.," L. E. D.; "Potassæ Bisulphas," E. D.

SODA.

SODA CAUSTICA—*Caustic Soda*.—The Hydrate of Soda, NaO, HO , "in hard greyish white fragments of cakes." It is prepared from the solution of soda by a process similar to that for potassa caustica. Not in L., E., or D.

LIQUOR SODÆ—*Solution of Soda*.—This is weaker than the corresponding preparations of L. and D., its sp. gr. being 1.047 against 1.061 and 1.056. It has nearly the same neutralizing power as the new Liquor Potassæ, and is prepared by a similar process. According to Dr. Garrod liq. sodæ was introduced in the L. solely for the purpose of preparing oxysulphuret of antimony, but it is now to be looked upon as a remedial agent. The dose is from 10 to 20 minims. The amount of liquid in which it is administered must be increased as the dose is augmented.

SODÆ PHOSPHAS—*Phosphate of Soda*.— $2\text{NaO}, \text{HO}, \text{PO}_5 + 24\text{HO}$. A process for preparing this salt taken from D. is given. This is not quite satisfactory, as the product will inevitably be contaminated with sulphate of soda. It, however, simply requires to be purified by recrystallization. In making phosphate of soda on a small scale, we have found oxalic acid a most convenient substitute for the oil of vitriol. A writer in the *Lancet* asserts that the product of the Pharmacopœia process usually has fourteen atoms of water of crystallization instead of twenty-four, as stated in the *Materia Medica*. We have not found this to be the case, and, according to the best authorities, the solution of phosphate of soda when evaporated to the crystallizing point and set aside (in a cool situation of course), yields the rhombic salt of the Pharmacopœia. To obtain a salt with fourteen atoms of water of crystallization, the temperature at which the evaporation is conducted, requires to be nicely regulated.

SODII CHLORIDUM—*Salt*.— NaCl . This substance is confined to the Mat. Med. We are kindly informed that it appears "in small white crystalline grains," and that it has a "purely saline taste."

SODÆ CHLORATÆ LIQUOR—*Solution of Chlorinated Soda*.—This is described in the Mat. Med. as a mixed solution of hypochlorite of soda, NaO, ClO , chloride of sodium, and bicarbonate of soda. A process very similar to that given for "Liq. Sodæ Chlorinatæ" in L. is inserted in Part II. under **LIQUOR SODÆ CHLORATÆ**. The word "Liquor" appears to

have been transposed in the Mat. Med. for the sake of bringing chlorinated soda among the other soda compounds.

SODÆ CARBONAS—*Carbonate of Soda*.— $\text{NaO}, \text{CO}_2 + 10\text{HO}$. In the Mat. Med. only.

SODÆ CARBONAS EXSICCATA—*Dried Carbonate of Soda*.—Under this head we find the D. directions for drying the salt by exposing it in a porcelain capsule to a rather strong sand heat.

SODÆ BICARBONAS—*Bicarbonate of Soda*.— $\text{NaO}, \text{HO}, 2\text{CO}_2$. This is ordered to be prepared by a process differing but slightly from that of E. We should like to see the practical chemist who would take the trouble to fit together the tubulated bottles and tubes required in this process to make a few pounds of bicarbonate of soda—a salt which is now prepared by the ton. If our readers will compare the directions given with Mr. Quin's notice of Huskisson's method,* they will not be likely to adopt the obsolete, expensive, and troublesome process which is now prescribed. No process is given in L., the salt being simply placed in the Mat. Med.

SODÆ ARSENIAS—*Arseniate of Soda*.—The chemical formula given is $2\text{Na}, \text{HO}, \text{AsO}_5 + 14\text{HO}$, but according to a writer in the *Chemical News* this is incorrect, as in general the salt obtained by the Pharmacopœia process, obstinately crystallizes with twenty-four atoms of water. This salt is one of the novelties of the Brit. Ph., and was probably introduced at the recommendation of Dr. Garrod, whose clinical experiments have proved that the arseniates are less irritating than the arsenites.

LIQUOR SODÆ ARSENIATIS—*Solution of Arseniate of Soda*.—This contains four grains of the dried salt to the fluid ounce. The amount of metallic arsenic in this solution is a little more than half that contained in the *Liquor Arsenicalis*. This latter preparation will be noticed in a future paper under the head of "Arsenic."

SODÆ ET POTASSÆ TARTRAS—*Tartrate of Soda and Potash*.— $\text{NaO}, \text{KO}, \text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_{10} + 8\text{HO}$. This is the "Sodæ Potassio-Tartras," L. with the E. and D. name. The process given is very similar to the processes of E. and D.

BORAX—*Borax*.—Biborate of Soda, $\text{NaO}, 2\text{BO}_3 + 10\text{HO}$, is placed in the Mat. Med. under this name.

Acetate of Soda, for which a process is given in D., is noticed in the Appendix as an article employed in the preparation of medicines.

Nitrate of Soda.—This is also in the Appendix.

Nitrite of Soda.— NaO, NO_2 . The new method of preparing Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici has led to the introduction of this salt in the Appendix, and, as it not a commercial article, a process for making it is given. Unfortunately, the process does not yield the product required. Dr. Redwood states that he has tried the process himself, and obtained samples of the so-called nitrite of soda made according to the Pharmacopœia from several manufacturing chemists, and in every instance he has found it to consist principally of nitrate of soda, with a good deal of carbonate and very little nitrite. We have not thought it necessary to make the trial ourselves, as all practical chemists who have seen the process agree in regarding it as a worthless one.

Valerianate of Soda.— $\text{NaO}, \text{C}_{10}\text{H}_9\text{O}_3$. This is placed in the Appendix, with the D. process for preparing it.

In Appendix B., among articles employed in chemical analysis, we find *Hyposulphite of Soda*, *Solution of Acetate of Soda*, *Solution of Phosphate of Soda*, *Volumetric solution of Hyposulphite of Soda*, and *Volumetric solution of Soda*.

Omissions.—"Sodæ sulphas," L. E. D., "Aqua Sodæ effervescens," E., "Liquor Sodæ Carbonatis," D.

LITHIA.

The salts of this alkali, which have been introduced into the Brit. Ph., are generally regarded as valuable additions to the *Materia Medica*. Lithia having a very small atomic weight has necessarily very great saturating power; it has more than twice the power of soda, and more than thrice that of potash. Another important property of lithia is that of forming a salt with uric acid much more soluble than the urates of other bases. The knowledge of this peculiarity led Dr. Garrod, in 1857, to commence the administration of lithia salts in certain forms of gout and gravel, his object being either to prevent the deposition of uric acid in the tissues, or to keep it in solution during its passage through the urinary organs. On finding two lithia salts in the Brit.

* See CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, Vol. IV., p. 274.

Ph., we naturally supposed that they had been introduced on the recommendation of Dr. Garrod; but we now learn from the lectures of that gentleman, printed in the *Medical Times and Gazette*, that they were proposed neither by himself nor by any member of the London Committee.

LITHIÆ CARBONAS—*Carbonate of Lithia*.—This salt is placed in the Mat. Med., but no process is given, as it could not be profitably prepared on the small scale. Its chemical formula is given as LiO, CO_2 , though Li and not L is the accepted symbol of lithium. Carbonate of lithia is sparingly soluble in water, and for this reason it is usually administered in aerated water. The dose is from three to six grains.

LITHIÆ CITRAS—*Citrate of Lithia*.— $3\text{LiO}, \text{C}_{12}\text{H}_5\text{O}_{11}$. This new official salt has one great advantage over the carbonate—it is freely soluble in water. The dose is from five to ten grains. To prepare it we are ordered to dissolve 90 grains of crystallized citric acid in a fluid oz. of warm distilled water, and to add 50 grains of carbonate of lithia in successive portions, applying heat until effervescence ceases, and a perfect solution is obtained; next, to evaporate till the residue is converted into a viscid liquid, which is to be dried at a certain temperature in an oven and then pulverized. This process appears to be a good one; but a writer in the *Lancet** states that 100 grains of the acid should be used, and that the evaporation may be finished on a water-bath, when the salt may be obtained as a dry powder, or even in crystals. We have not had an opportunity of trying the process, but as the amount of crystallized acid required theoretically is ninety grains and a half, we cannot understand why the *Lancet* critic should recommend 100 grains. Again, the statement that the salt may be obtained in crystals does not accord with the definition of citrate of lithia given in Watts's new *Dictionary of Chemistry*—an "amorphous limpid, hard mass."

AMMONIA.

The "Liquor Ammonia," "Liq. Amm. fortior," and "Linimentum Ammonia" of the Brit. Ph. have already been noticed.† We have now to consider the ammonia salts.

AMMONIÆ HYDROCHLORAS—*Hydrochlorate of Ammonia*.— $\text{NH}_4 \text{Cl}$. This is very properly confined to the *Materia Medica*, as in L. It is the "Ammonia Murias" of E. and D. *Solution of Hydrochlorate of Ammonia* is prescribed as a test in the Appendix.

AMMONIÆ PHOSPHAS—*Phosphate of Ammonia*.— $3\text{NH}_4\text{O}, \text{PO}_5 + 5\text{HO}$. This salt is one of the novelties of the Brit. Ph. It differs from the ordinary phosphate, much used formerly as a remedy in gout and rheumatism, in being formed with three atoms instead of two atoms of the base. Whether the process given in the *Pharmacopœia* will produce it, we are not able at present to say, but according to Watts it cannot be dried without losing ammonia, and being thus converted into the ordinary or diammoniac phosphate. The directions given for drying and preserving the crystals imply that the salt is liable to decomposition. Whether the alleged superiority of this compound over the other phosphate justifies its introduction is, we think, very doubtful.

AMMONIÆ CARBONAS—*Carbonate of Ammonia*.—This salt is the "Ammonia Sesquicarbonas" of L. and D., and is defined in the present work as "sesquicarbonate of ammonia, $2\text{NH}_4\text{O}, 3\text{CO}_2$." No process is given. The "Liquor Ammonia Sesquicarbonatis," L. ("Aqua Amm. Sesquicarb." E.) is not in the body of the work, but we find *Solution of Carbonate of Ammonia* in the appendix among test solutions. The "Spiritus Ammonia Aromaticus" will be noticed in a future article.

AMMONIÆ ACETATIS LIQUOR.—*Solution of Acetate of Ammonia*.—The solution thus named in the Mat. Med. has the sp. gr. 1.060, and is stated to contain about five times as much acetate of ammonia as the L. preparation, and six times as much as the D. The process for preparing it given under **LIQUOR AMMONIÆ ACETATIS** in Part II., consists in neutralizing acetic acid with strong solution of ammonia. In the L. and D. sesquicarbonate of ammonia is ordered, and the solution, when newly prepared, is fresh and sparkling, owing to the presence of a small quantity of carbonic acid. The new preparation cannot have this agreeable quality, but it has the advantage of keeping good. The alteration in strength will cause much inconvenience. The "Aqua Ammonia Acetatis" of E. resembles the liquors of L. and D., but

distilled vinegar is substituted for the acetic acid. This, of course, is omitted in the Brit. Ph.

AMMONIÆ BENZOAS.—*Benzoate of Ammonia*. $\text{NH}_4\text{O}, \text{C}_{14}\text{H}_5\text{O}_3 + \text{HO}$. This salt does not occur in L., E., or D., and is seldom prescribed by physicians. It is said to be a valuable diuretic, and to have a marked influence upon the mucous membrane of the urinary passages. The dose is from 10 to 20 grains. To prepare it we are ordered to dissolve benzoic acid in a diluted solution of ammonia; to evaporate at a gentle heat; and to set aside till crystals form. An excess of ammonia is very properly ordered to prevent the formation of the acid salt which is much less soluble. According to Watts, ammonia should be added from time to time to replace that which is given off during evaporation. The crystals must be dried at a very low temperature as they are readily decomposed by heat. This important point is not noticed in the Brit. Ph.

Sulphate of Ammonia is mentioned in the Appendix as an article employed in the preparation of medicines.

Solutions of Carbonate, Hydrochlorate, Hydrosulphuret, and Oxalate of Ammonia are placed in the Appendix among test liquors with clear directions for their preparation.

Omissions.—"Liquor Ammonia Sesquicarbonatis," L. E., "Liquor Ammon. Citratis," L.

PROBABLE NEW SOURCE OF POTASSIUM SALTS.

THE high cost of potash salts, as compared with those of soda, and their great value in the chemical arts, render the discovery of any new source of potash of extreme importance. It is possible that a rich and hitherto unsuspected supply of chloride of potassium exists in our own country.

Professor Church, of the Royal Agricultural College, has recently analysed a mineral obtained in Cheshire, and he has identified it with the carnallite of M. H. Rose, a coral-red semi-transparent mineral containing one-fourth of its weight of chloride of potassium. If this is to be found overlying the rock-salt beds of our own country, as it does those of the foreign localities where carnallite has been found, it will prove a very valuable addition to our mineral wealth.



MONOHYDRATED SULPHURIC ACID.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

SIR.—In the last number of your journal, Messrs. Braithwaite and Brough in their review of the British Pharmacopœia, at page 42, have fallen into an error in assuming that I had done so by stating in my lecture that the pharmacopœia process for sulphuric acid will not produce the monohydrated acid, and that if it did produce it, such a product would not be well suited for use in pharmacy, as it congeals in cold weather. The surprise they express at my having made this statement can only have arisen from their being a little behind the present state of knowledge on the subject. Had they made themselves acquainted with the latest investigations of the hydrates of sulphuric acid they would have found that the monohydrated acid, corresponding to the formula $\text{H}_2\text{O}, \text{SO}_3$, is readily congealed in the cold, and remains solid until the temperature rises to 51°Fahr . This monohydrated acid is not obtained by distillation, nor is it ever met with in commerce. It was produced by Marignac in 1853, by submitting fuming sulphuric acid to congelation, and when so obtained it presents the characters I have described, but if it be heated it gives off a little vapour of anhydrous sulphuric acid which occasions a reduction of strength, and this accounts for the fact that the distilled acid is not a true monohydrate.

Commercial sulphuric acid, even the distilled acid, contains a little water in excess of that belonging to the monohydrate, and this deprives it of the tendency to congeal, so that oil of vitriol may be cooled to many degrees below the zero of Fahrenheit's scale without congealing. The presence of anhydrous sulphuric acid also renders the monohydrate less susceptible of congelation.

In the concentration of oil of vitriol there is no difficulty in driving off water and increasing the strength of the acid until it is brought nearly to the state of monohydrate, but then the difficulty arises; and when the concentration has been carried as far as it is possible to carry it by any process of distillation, the acid will contain 19.62 per cent. of water, while the true monohydrated acid contains only 18.36 per cent. These results have been verified by Gay Lussac, Bineau, Marignac, and others, and are, I believe, beyond dispute.

With regard to the specific gravity of monohydrated sulphuric acid there is some uncertainty, as discrepancies exist in the published statements which do not appear to admit of explanation without further experiment; but assuming that the acid concentrated to the greatest extent by distillation has a specific gravity of 1.846, which it has been usually represented to have and is described as having in the British Pharmacopœia, this acid, as already shown, contains about 1 per cent. of water

* February 13, 1861.

† See March number, p. 42.

beyond that of the monohydrate, and the latter ought therefore to have a higher specific gravity. Some experimenters, however, have assigned to the monohydrated acid a specific gravity below 1.846. Further investigation is required for the settlement of this point, but it is not material for the object I had in view in the remarks I made on the subject at my lecture, which was to show the effect of attempting too precise a description of a substance, and there are many such used in medicine, which cannot be practically produced and commercially supplied in a perfectly definite state, such as a chemical formula would represent.

I am, yours obediently,

T. REDWOOD.

[The article on sulphuric acid was written by Mr. Brough who will doubtless reply to Dr. Redwood's letter in our next.—En. C. and D.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Oil of Vitriol Works and Brimstone Refinery,
Bow Common, London, E.

April 12, 1864.

SIR,—In the critique on the new Pharmacopœia in your journal of the 15th ult., an assertion is made, that it is almost impossible to obtain the sulphuric acid of commerce, *free from arsenic*; the difficulties, indeed, of procuring it *pure*, leading your reviewers to quote Mrs. Glasse's celebrated injunction.

This assertion most undoubtedly applies to the sulphuric acid, now so generally manufactured from pyrites, though not to that obtained from sulphur alone.

In order to procure an acid of as high quality as possible, and fitted for all the more particular operations in which the purity of the acid used is of such essential importance, we may mention, that in our manufacture we make use of Sicilian brimstone *solely*, the acid produced from which, when subjected to the usual tests, shows no trace of arsenic.

We are, Sir, Yours respectfully,

VOSPER & ATKINSON.

THE REQUISITION TO THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

30, Bucklersbury, London, April 12th, 1864.

SIR,—In your last month's issue, I find that reference is made to my name by my friend Dr. Edwards, of Liverpool, in connexion with the requisition to the Pharmaceutical Society.

It is perhaps scarcely necessary to say that the requisition did not originate either with the council of the Pharmaceutical Society or with the United Society, but was in truth an expression of independent opinion.

As one of the founders of the Pharmaceutical Society, I for one, wish to see all educated and respectable chemists in the kingdom enrolled as members of it. Moreover, I firmly believe that this wish is shared by a majority of the present members.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

P. B. ORRIDGE.

LEGISLATION FOR CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

London, April 6.

SIR,—Allow me through your columns to express my astonishment at the monstrous character of the proposed new Pharmacy Bill, as explained at the recent meeting of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society.

It coolly proposes to collect a large sum of money from every existing chemist and druggist, under the pretence of a registration fee. After registration, they are henceforward to be excluded from all part or voice in the operation of an act that is framed, without appeal, to give unlimited power to the Pharmaceutical Society unless they submit to the indignity of passing the "minor examination."

This proposal to override the right of the trade to govern themselves, emanates from a *private meeting of the members of a society that cannot prove that a fourth of their number have passed any examination.*

The proposal is too impudent to be borne with patiently. It is worse than that of the Medical Council, with whom they seem very much disposed to coquet. I must confess, that up to the present, I had indulged in the idea of an entire union of the trade, and was therefore very glad to see the reasonable proposal of the United Society to the Pharmaceutical Society for a conference to effect this object; and had hoped that this co-operation would have been insisted upon at the Pharmaceutical Society's meeting. This having been rejected, the United Society will do very wrong if it make any further concession. On the contrary, if it wishes to have the support of the trade, it must not hesitate to speak out against the proposal of the Pharmaceutical Society, who cannot claim to represent the interests of those to whom it denies any representation.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

A. MCB.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

April 4th, 1864.

SIR,—The meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society having taken place, attended by about seventy of its members, if the votes taken represent the number present, and the report of that meeting, with the Amended Pharmacy Act, as proposed by the Council, having appeared in their journal for this month, we are now able to compare the acts of the two societies, and without prejudice, to determine which it is our interest to support. The council has proved more liberal than the members who called the meeting, for whilst the latter would admit those only in business before 1853, the former proposes to register all in business up to the end of this year; not as "pharmacologists," but as "chemists" only. The pharmaceutical idea is ably expressed in a letter written by Mr. Hanbury the younger, and read at the meeting, but in this idea lies the great point and difference in the object of the two acts. Mr. Hanbury does not wish to see the same restriction as on the Continent, but thinks a certain *scientific* qualification necessary. The United Society denies any wish to create a monopoly; but in order to ensure safety to the public, desires to regulate the trade in such a way that every chemist shall possess a *practical* knowledge of his business. One society aims at making the whole trade *scientific*; the other, *practical*.

Both acts are to take in every one established at the time of passing, one on an equal footing, the other reserving a superior degree to men who have no other claim than from having paid a guinea a year since

1853. The Pharmaceutical Act retains the government of a multiplicity of interests, in the hands of a few representing one interest only. The other offers complete self government with command of two-thirds of its subscription for local purposes. The chemists are divided into several branches of trade. There are the dispensing chemists, depending on physicians, and these only are represented by the present Council. They can have no sympathy with the prescribing chemist, for his interests are opposite, although unavoidable. There are the agriculturalist's and the manufacturer's chemists, and others, a very numerous class, retailers, and sellers of patents. As at present constituted, the Pharmaceutical Council represents only the first class mentioned—all its arguments are as though every chemist was an inhabitant of Belgravia, or May Fair. It is blind to everything beyond the dispensing circle, and, therefore, totally unfit to represent the trade. Is this to continue? Is every one after the incorporation to go through the pharmaceutical mill in London. The United Society's Act offers local boards of examination at a trifling cost; and the government will never, much as it cares for the public safety, allow a compulsory examination, unless it is efficient and simple, as that proposed by the United Society. As a member of the United Society, I have little reason to compliment Mr. Dickens upon his opinions, as expressed at the meeting on the 17th ult.; yet I cannot but agree, that if his views were carried out, it would be best for both the Pharmaceutical Society and the whole trade. Let them take no notice of what is being done by others, especially the United Society, but hold on to what they possess. Let them remain in their brilliancy as pharmacists, and they will ultimately become the envy of all. No matter if the United Society incorporate the trade—they will still be pharmacists. Why raise the envious to a level with themselves? Let them stand their ground, and strive to take every advantage they can obtain, as they did on the Juries' Bill. These are the ideas of a *true* pharmacist, and worthy of him. What could the Council do better than represent pharmacy, and leave trade matters to the United Society?

I am Sir, Yours truly,

AN OUTSIDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Hull, April 2, 1864.

SIR,—Nothing could more clearly indicate the animus of the Pharmaceutical Society towards the United Society of Chemists and Druggists than their discourteous and curt reply to the very respectful application of our secretary for a conference of the representatives of the two bodies on the important subjects which are now agitating the trade, and which are likely at no distant period to be brought before the legislature of the land. It is evident that the Pharmaceutical Council think "they are the men, and wisdom will die with them," and that no chemist and druggist who has not identified himself with their august body, is capable of forming, or entitled to express an opinion on matters affecting his own vital interests. I know from communications received by our local secretary and from other sources, that in many minds there has been a strong pharmaceutical leaning, and a too ardent desire for a coalition which I never considered practicable. I trust that this development of contempt will be received in every quarter as the utter demolition of all such aerial castle building, and the complete annihilation of the last vestige of all such groundless hopes. Let there be no more humiliating attempts at conciliation. The United Society, if it be what its name indicates, is strong enough to fight its own battles, and may be confident of victory. Let there be no more temporising, no more delay. It is high time that expressions of confidence and assurances of support should be forwarded to the Executive Committee from every branch association in the United Kingdom. Let the Committee know that when the time for action arrives it will not find them unprovided with the sinews of war. Every act of the Pharmaceutical Society must be regarded with constant suspicion, and ought to be watched with the most untiring vigilance, lest, as in the Exemption from Juries' Bill, we find when too late to remedy, that they have secured advantages in which we are not allowed to participate. Bearing in mind the advice of Oliver Cromwell to his Ironsides on the eve of battle—to put their trust in Providence but keep their powder dry—it must be our constant care, whilst relying on the righteousness of our cause, to be prepared for every emergency. In Hull we number about sixty members, and I hesitate not to express my firm belief that, to a man, all will be prepared to contribute to the Defence Fund, when our Committee are compelled to take the field. I may state for the information and consideration of other branch societies, that a considerable number of our members contribute seven and sixpence annually, in order that the minimum subscription of five shillings may be remitted to the parent society intact. I may also add that the majority of those who attend our monthly meetings are fully convinced that if the subscription in the first instance had been fixed at seven-and-sixpence, with permission to appropriate a sum not exceeding one-third of the amount to local purposes, it would have secured universal approbation. In conclusion, I would ask, after such a contemptible exhibition on the part of the Pharmaceutical Society, of what value are the gratuitous remarks of their local secretary in reply to my speech at our inaugural supper?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY GATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

SIR,—A victory great and decisive has been achieved. The Medical Bill is withdrawn, and well may the United Society be proud of its conquest. A victory—over whom? Over the Medical Council, who had the effrontery to ignore the United Society, its executive, and its "suggestions" for an incorporation of the trade, and to propose—without even consulting them—to dispossess the chemists and druggists of their right to dispense medicines; to expose them to a degrading espionage; to tax them and to violate their civil rights. The United Society raised its standard in Sheffield, in Hull, in Newcastle, in York. It gathered numbers and power as it moved from town to town, until at London it saw the enemy demoralized, broken, and dispirited, and at Birmingham completed the conquest of right over might.

It is a remarkable feature of this great victory that the glory of it belongs *alone* to the United Society, for the Pharmaceutical Council, whose duty it was to lead the trade on to their defence, did what they could to secure the success to their enemies. Let it be clearly understood that in speaking of the Pharmaceutical Council I exonerate the Pharmaceutical Society from blame in this matter—*first*, because about 300 members of the Pharmaceutical Society are members of the United Society, and are with us heart and soul; *secondly*, because a very large

and influential minority—if not an actual majority—of that Society sympathize with us upon the principle that an Act of Incorporation, giving equal rights to equally deserving men, would best secure the peace and prosperity of the trade; and *thirdly*, because many members of the Pharmaceutical Society—as evidenced by Mr. Hollier, of Dudley, and others—were sincerely desirous to act with us in defence of our rights as tradesmen against the Medical Council. For these reasons I beg it may be distinctly understood that my strictures upon the Pharmaceutical Council are *limited to that Council*, and not intended in any way to apply to the Pharmaceutical Society. To return now to the Council. They were respectfully invited,—nay, earnestly entreated to help us, but the implied order to their local secretaries was, “Stand aloof and watch the conflict; if the Medical Council win, claim a share of the spoil; if the United Society win, take credit for a share of the victory.” They have stood aloof, and they have claimed their share. Yes! their share, and they shall have it; but of what? Of the condemnation and the ignominy, which they have brought upon themselves by their double-dealing, by their readiness to sell the trade for a price, by their affectation of ignorance of the United Society; and by their premeditated insult flung at the United Society’s Executive Committee by the hand of their appointed secretary. Many a time have I spoken of these men tenderly, or written in cautious suppression of damaging facts relating to them, to meet the wishes of peace-at-any-price and well-meaning friends; but there is a point at which endurance becomes treason to a cause, and, if I now denounce this wrong-headed, retrogressive Council, I feel that I only declare the long suppressed, but no-longer-to-be-restrained, indignation of the trade.

For a long time we have been advised to wait and see what the Pharmaceutical Council would do for us in a New Pharmacy Bill. On Thursday, the 17th of March last, a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society was called to decide upon it, and, reminding your readers of the ominous fact that the chemists and druggists, whose interests were to be there promoted, were carefully excluded, I here give an abbreviation of the heads of the Bill agreed upon:—

1. Compulsory registration of all chemists and druggists in business, and compulsory examination of all chemists and druggists commencing business after January 1st, 1865.
- 2, 3. Present officers to be continued.
4. Chemists and druggists permitted to remain chemists and druggists upon condition of paying One Guinea to the Pharmaceutical Council.
5. Examined assistants and associates, on commencing business, to be placed on a level with non-examined chemists.
6. Pharmaceutical council to regulate the registers.
7. Duty of registrar to keep a correct register.
8. Evidence required of being in business or examined before registration.
- 9, 10, 11, 12. Formal requirements and penalties.
13. Chemists and druggists must undergo examination before they can have a vote or enjoy any privilege.
14. Saving rights of medical practitioners.
15. To extend benevolent fund to chemists and druggists, &c.

Such is this bill, professedly a boon, but practically an insult to the trade. It places every chemist and druggist with his character, his prospects, his property, and his standing, as a tradesman for life, at the mercy of the Pharmaceutical Council, who are not to be responsible to him in any way; but it does not propose any privilege in return. The Medical Council, the Pharmaceutical Council, the Medical Profession, and the Medical Trade, alike repudiated the 56th Section of the Medical Bill, so far as it applied to men *now* in business; but the Pharmaceutical Council have had the temerity to revive it in the 13th Clause of this Pharmacy Bill. It stamps, legalizes, and perpetuates that curse of pharmacutism—an artificial and invidious distinction between chemist and chemist. No provision is made for the government of a society extended from 2,000 to some 20,000 individuals, but the to-be taxed and governed chemists and druggists of the country are disposed of as so many bricks to constitute a great pharmaceutical building. The council is to be limited to the same number, and practically, to the same clique who have hitherto ruled in Bloomsbury-square, and cast their withering influence over the trade. Not a word is said about provincial boards of examination; the bill is as silent as the grave about the application of the £20,000 to be received for registration, and leaves the one unconsoling truth upon every reflecting mind, that it is intended to convert the Pharmaceutical Society into one vast, all-absorbing, centralizing oligarchy, of which the chemists and druggists and their money are to constitute the material, and the Pharmaceutical Council, the power.

I trust there is not now a chemist outside the Pharmaceutical Society simple enough to expect that his interest will be cared for by the Pharmaceutical Council as at present constituted. All the interest the trade will ever get out of the premised Pharmacy Bill will be five hundred pounds worth of dust for credulous eyes, carefully divided and elaborated into plausibly-worded sections which when analysed may be interpreted thus—

“Ye outside huckstering druggists, you have clamoured long and loudly to be pharmacutists; by the grace of parliament degraded pharmacutists you shall be. Every man of you shall be registered, and every man of you shall pay us a guinea a year—you can register voluntarily *before* the act becomes law, or compulsorily *after* it becomes law, but register you shall, and pay your guinea you shall; breathe not a word about being members; expect not to be put upon an equality with the privileged thousand who enter the sacred gates of Bloomsbury-square, are exempt from jury service, have diplomas without examination, and are held up to Lords and Commons as superior to their neighbours; say nothing about representative government, nor of our government as it is, for in that you shall never take a part; speak with bated breath of our dignified selves; who we are, what we are, what we do, and why we do it is no concern of yours; and above all ask no questions about the £20,000 we shall extract from your pockets; your business will be to register, and pay your annual guineas, and be quiet.”

Poor would-be pharmacutists! Newly fledged birds, you may hope for wings, but you must never fly! You are to be pharmacutists with a badge of inferiority, to be registered like dirty eels, or labelled like your own bottles, to be raddled like sheep, to have a “ticket of leave” to conduct your own business, to be abused like “niggers,” and like Butler’s Federal-Emancipated niggers to work in pharmaceutical trenches, and be slaves indeed!

To the United Society belongs the glory of defeating the Medical Council, and to the United Society belongs the duty of seeing that the victory obtained shall not be fruitless, I mean in reference to an Act of Incorporation. Not that they should do so exclusively, but that, to secure the confidence of the trade in a matter so important, they should take the initiative, and cheerfully accept any assistance the Pharmaceutical or Medical Council may please to give them.

What then should be the characteristics of that incorporation? The first object should be to remove from the trade the scandal of incompetent dealers in drugs. To maintain intact any distinction which examined chemists have won for themselves should be a principle; but special care should be taken to remove the artificial distinction between *non-examined* chemists who may be pharmacutists, and *non-examined* chemists who may not be pharmacutists. That distinction has done much to foment and perpetuate animosity in the trade. It is an ulcer which never heals because it is an injustice, and nothing but the lancet can remove it. Equality for equally deserving men is a sound principle. Under the incorporation, let all chemists as *tradesmen* stand on a level; let the government be a liberal and responsible one; and every possible encouragement be given to those who have the ability and perseverance requisite for individual distinction, to climb the hill of fame. Let it be said of a chemist, *not* that he is a pharmacutist, (which, without recognized merit means nothing,) but that he has passed his major or minor examination, that he is a student, an associate, a fellow, or a professor by virtue of his literary and scientific attainments. In a word, let chemists be an incorporated body of *tradesmen* with their college where youth may be educated, science promoted, merit rewarded, and distinction achieved.

You cannot make tradesmen other than what they are, but they may be elevated as a body; and if you can but get the lever of incorporation under them, they will *all rise according to their merit*. Chemists, although tradesmen, may do much to raise their own standard to the level of a profession, and ere the present generation shall have passed away, from their own college men of mark may emerge to take a high stand amongst the scientific workers and writers of the age.

VIGIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me to draw the attention of the trade to what I consider to be an act of gross injustice to the chemists and druggists’ assistants in the proposed extension of the Pharmacy Act, as advocated by the council of the Pharmaceutical Society.

It is therein suggested, that all persons in business before the 1st of January, 1865, shall be permitted to register as chemists and druggists, taking no account whatever of a great number of intelligent men who are merely assistants.

For instance, a man utterly unfitted, either by abilities or education, can with a few pounds open some obscure place with an array of bottles and a few bunches of medicinal herbs, and at once dub himself chemist and druggist, and thereupon get registered, while the hard-working assistant, well-up in all the requirements of the trade, is to be utterly overlooked.

The Pharmaceutical Council maintain that the proposed Act of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists will admit a number of persons totally unfitted for registration. But I hold that their “Extended Act” will do the same thing, by permitting all those now in business to register as chemists and druggists, with the additional injustice of excluding the great body of assistants, equally fitted, by long experience, for the like privilege.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.,

JUSTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

95, St. James-street, Liverpool,
March 10, 1864.

DEAR SIR,—Although a member of the Pharmaceutical Society, I cannot but condemn the contemptible conduct of our Council in reference to the proposed new Medical Bill; a bill, which if ever introduced into the House of Commons and tolerated there, will be a disgrace to this enlightened 19th century. I intend to send a small subscription to help in the good cause the chemists and druggists have in view shortly.

Yours truly,

JOHN H. TALBOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

DEAR SIR,—After reading the correspondence between yourself and the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society, respecting your admission to their meeting of the 17th inst., I could with difficulty restrain myself from offering you my sympathy, for I too had a desire to be present, to listen to the wisdom for which the Council are so noted, and to learn the provisions of their bill, which was to give such general satisfaction; but, sir, I have since come to the conclusion that I ought rather to congratulate you; for had you and your reporter been admitted, you certainly would have been called to order the moment you exhibited note book or pencil, or in any way attempted to carry out the object of your visit. What a wonderful despotism is that at Bloomsbury! With what contempt it beholds not only outsiders, but all those who think as outsiders! This extraordinary council represents as many as 2,000 chemists, druggists, *oilmen, grocers, and any others*,—no matter what their education, who have kept up the payment of their subscriptions. They once had 4,000, but many are outsiders now, through non payment. In July last, there were actually as many as 160 true pharmacutists by examination. I have heard some suggest that these only constitute the real society, and at the present time it has not 200 *bona fide* members. I have not the fortune to be one of them—but I honour them—and I hope I am not presumptuous in thinking myself equal to those who are pharmacutists by payment. I may be deluded, but I sometimes think that if some of us outsiders, and they, were compelled to pass an examination, that the plucked would not be all outsiders; I even fancy that some of those loudest in exhibiting their educational title would present much the appearance of the jackdaw when stripped of his borrowed plumes. It appears very silly to me for any one to proclaim at a public meeting of the trade, that in consequence of “being a member of the Pharmaceutical Society” he knows “nothing at all about the United Society of Chemists and Druggists,” and Mr. Christian at Birmingham is not the first who has occupied the shoes of the late Col. Sibthorpe. These gentlemen are no doubt embryo councillors of Bloomsbury, but I hope before their elections they

will understand a little more of that society which represents 3,000 of their fraternity; and also that it is not creditable to any one in the present age, to boast of his ignorance of the commonest facts intelligible to every one. What should we think of any person, who, because he resided in England, boasted that he knew nothing about France, or any other country than that of which he was a native? Does Mr. Christian, as an inhabitant of this earth, know that there are other planets around him? Does he know nothing about any of them? Does he know there is a moon, or anything about it? I imagine he does know something about that luminary, and have no doubt he was under its influence when he proclaimed his ignorance. But it would show much more sense if these gentlemen would enquire before speaking so contemptuously of their fraternity. If they would but learn what the United Society is for, then would their opposition cease. If they really are so ignorant as they confess, why are they so embittered against it?

Let me endeavour to enlighten them, although I doubt whether they wish to be informed. The United Society prevented the monopoly of the sale of poisons by the upper 2000. The United Society alone conceived the Jury Exemption Clause. It obtained the consent of the Father of the Bill. It received the approval of the Home Secretary, on whom it waited in deputation, and when all was in a fair way, the Pharmacists' Council suggested to Mr. Hunt, the mover of the bill, that the druggists generally could not be defined, but that if he confined it to pharmacists members the end would be accomplished. And in this manner was the effort to exempt all dispensers of prescriptions prevented by the obstructions of the Pharmaceutical Council, so instead of freeing the whole trade, the United Society accomplished only the release of those who held the Bloomsbury certificate; of those whose leaders are now taking most unwarrantable credit for this work. The United Society is now endeavouring to get the £2 Patent Medicine License reduced to a uniform rate. The United Society proposed an act for the incorporation of the trade, and six weeks after it was circulated, the Medical Council proposed, and the Pharmacists' Council seconded, that every chemist not an apothecary or a pharmacist, should close his shop, or pay £20 for every prescription he dispensed. The United Society exposed this conspiracy; awoke the country to its danger; compelled the Pharmaceutical Council to change its tactics and eat humble pie. It called meetings of the trade (open to all, no closed doors to pharmacists), in all parts of the country, and will you believe it, at one of these meetings a man was found who knew nothing at all about the United Society because he was a pharmacist? The United Society wishing to act for all, invited the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society to meet in conference, for the purpose of agreeing on a General Act, reserving all its rights and privileges to the 160, but the Council likewise wished, by its refusal, to express that it knew nothing about the United Society. Its own liberal members then made an attempt. They met to discuss the question, and were snubbed, and put down in their own institution, by their own officers.

I am glad the United has been so conciliatory, for with the majority of pharmacists there is a reciprocal feeling; but the time is past for more to be done than to make their own Act the ground on which they are to stand or fall. Success to the United Society, is the wish of

ANOTHER OUTSIDER.

THE BIRMINGHAM MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Sir,—In the *Birmingham Daily Post* of the 12th ultimo, may be seen a letter signed "Chemists," and another in the *Birmingham Gazette* of the 14th ultimo, signed "Beta," relating to the meeting of chemists and druggists previously held in that town. The downright falsehoods of these two letters would have had no notice from me if I had not been constrained, by nine letters received from various chemists in the neighbourhood, urging me to vindicate them and myself from the calumnies they contained. I could not evade a duty so fixed upon me, so I wrote to the editors of the papers referred to, expressing my desire to refute them; but at the same time intimating that "Chemists-Beta" should acknowledge the authorship in his proper name, and that silence would be accepted as an admission of the falsity of their statements.

As the individual who wrote those scandalous letters has preferred silence to any attempt to vindicate them, I am willing to leave him where he has placed himself with the trade and the public. One of his assertions, viz., that the disorder at the meeting referred to was attributable to the United Society, I do feel bound to refer to and to refute, because it has the respectable indorsement of Mr. Hollier, of Dudley. Of that gentleman I can only say, that he must not be judged in this case by the company he kept, for whilst his own conduct was that of a gentleman, he must have been heartily ashamed of his pharmaceutical leader, Mr. Christian; but he has allowed his party bias to give some colour to Mr. Christian's statement in his speech at the meeting in London as reported in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. He therein says, "I was instrumental in calling a meeting of chemists and druggists at Dudley, which contrasted most favourably with the noisy and undignified meeting held at Birmingham under the auspices of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists. At the latter meeting, there appeared to be a desire on the part of the local secretary to excite opposition to the Pharmaceutical Society on the one hand, and on the other hand to create an ill-feeling between the medical profession and the chemists and druggists." Permit me to say that the conduct of Mr. Whittles, the local secretary, on that occasion was characterized by the utmost modesty and diffidence, so much so, indeed, that he required considerable encouragement before he could be induced to state in a few formal words the circumstances which led to the meeting; and that he did not once allude to the medical profession or to the Pharmaceutical Society. As to the contrast between the meeting at Dudley and the meeting at Birmingham, Mr. Hollier must have seen that the latter lost dignity through the extraordinary conduct of a pharmaceutical chemist.

How the disorder arose at the Birmingham meeting, I will truthfully and briefly explain. When Mr. Atkins had proposed the first resolution, Mr. Christian, pharmaceutical chemist, rose and demanded explanations about the Medical Bill. He was reminded that as that Bill had been under the consideration of the trade for six months, it was useless to discuss it then; but he persevered in addressing the meeting, and was told he could be in order if he would either second the resolution or wait until it was seconded, and then move an amendment. Notwithstanding this, speak he would, and went on until the meeting, disgusted with his persistency, would listen to him no longer. The business then got

smoothly on until Mr. Christian, addressing the meeting in favour of his amendment, imputed to me the statement that the United Society was unfriendly to the Pharmaceutical Society, and was proceeding to make further allusion to myself when I denied that I had used the words imputed to me. The Reporter was then referred to, and the words were found to be—"It is exceedingly ungenerous to represent the United Society as unfriendly to the Pharmaceutical Society." Mr. Christian, with a degree of rudeness I never met with before, repeated his assertion, and with a look and tone of defiance to the chairman and the meeting, sarcastically added, "I, as a member of the Pharmaceutical Society, know nothing of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists." The meeting would hear no more from Mr. Christian, but they told him to go home, and finished their business without him. To say nothing of the untruthfulness of this man's last exclamation, does not his conduct reflect the bitter spirit of those members of the Pharmaceutical Council who will "know nothing of the United Society," and will record nothing in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* concerning it, except such scandal as this!

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
United Society's Offices,
20, New Ormond-street, W.C.,
April 10th.

CYRUS BUOTT,
Registrar.

COUNTER PRACTICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Hull, April 6th, 1864.

Sir,—The editor of the *Medical Times and Gazette* having honoured my article of Feb. 15th, 1864, on Counter Practice, with a passing notice, may I be allowed through the columns of your journal to point out what I consider in his remarks, unwarrantable assumptions? He says "that on this point my article speaks out and shows what the country general practitioner may expect, when the chemist and druggist is decorated with new privileges and authorized to assume a higher status." Here it is assumed that the chemist is seeking to be decorated with plumes which do not legitimately belong to him, and asking for authority to assume a higher status than that to which he is entitled. If the writer had referred to the prospectus of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, he would have seen that the acquisition of new privileges injurious to any section of the community, and the attainment of a status antagonistic to the medical profession, are not among the objects set forth. But if a desire to form a benevolent fund, for the relief of the decayed and the needy, be a desire for new privileges, and if a determination to watch over existing interests which are our birthright, and to establish such a compulsory examination that shall exclude from the trade all disqualified aspirants, be an attempt to assume a higher status, we must plead guilty to the charge thus, by implication, brought against us. By what process of ratiocination the editor of the *Medical Times and Gazette* discovers in my letter a clear indication of what the country general practitioner may expect under the circumstances which he predicates I cannot perceive. I speak of the law simply as it now exists, the privileges which it confers on our trade, and the satisfactory manner in which as a body we have exercised those privileges and discharged our duties. The editor avows his derision for all "protection." Politically, the term protection was applied to the old and obsolete corn laws which were based upon the principle of protection for the few at the cost of the many, and if we are to understand the term in this sense, we can join him in his derisive laughter. But the proposed medical bill contemplates an invasion of the rights of the chemist and druggist, and would strip him of those modest plumes which are his just heritage. The framers of the bill evidently intend to treat him as the farmers' wives in Lincolnshire treat their living-guest. Pluck him numerically for their own agrarianism, and we should be fools, indeed, did we quietly submit thus to be fleeced without an effort to protect ourselves. John Bull will not be driven, but will choose for himself the party by whom he will be medically treated, and John Bull has sufficient discernment to satisfy him that the study of diagnostic indication is not always incompatible with the sale of medicine.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
PHILALETHES.



In Drugs business has been more general at firm prices. A large parcel of Tinnevely Senna just arrived sold at 4½d. to 9½d., and some fine up to 1s. 5½d. Pods also sold at ¾d. to 1d. Bees Wax is firm. Sticklac is rather lower. Cardamoms are had for full prices, Madras 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. A large parcel of Castor Oil sold at 4½d. for yellow to 6½d. for good pale, and some very fine at 7d. to 7½d. Oil Cassia is dull. About 70 cases Oil Anniseed sold at 6s. 8d. Rhubarb is quiet at late prices. Several parcels of Cubebs were bought in at sale at 95s. to 100s. Cape Aloes sold at 40s. to 46s. 6d. steady. A large parcel of yellow Bark sold at full prices; Red was rather cheaper, so, also, was Crown Bark. Cascarella went 2s. to 3s. lower. Jalap is held for 4s. 8d. to 5s. Small sales of Ipecacuanha made at 8s. 1d. to 8s. 3d. Musk sold well; good quality realized 27s. 6d. to 33s. Camphor is lower, 500 to 600 cases sold at £5 5s. to £5 10s. A large parcel of low Gum Benjamin was forced off at low prices. Citronelle Oil is steady at 5½d. to 6½d. Croton Oil advanced to 9d. to 12d. No change in Gum Arabic or Olibanum. Dammar is rather lower. Shellac has brought 2s. 6d. to 5s.

higher prices. Turmeric is dearer. Bengal sold at 32s. 6d. to 33s. A large business has been done in Gambier at 6d. higher prices. Cutch is quiet, at 27s. to 27s. 6d. Kowrie Gum is 2s. to 3s. lower. Small sales Cod Liver Oil have been made at 8s. to 12s. 9d., according to quality. Cochineal is about 1d. cheaper. Calcutta Tamarinds are 3s. to 4s. dearer. In other goods no change.

The transactions in Chemicals have been on an increased scale, both for home use and export, and prices are firmer. A good business has been done in Tartaric Acid at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5½d. which prices are well maintained. More doing in Citric Acid at the recent quotation of 1s. 5d. Oxalic is scarce, and is now firm at 10d. to 10½d. Iodine has become very dull, and the price is now nominal at 6d. Chlorate of Potass is dearer, but sales made at 12d. Bichromate remains quiet at 8d. Prussiate of Potass continues dull at 11½d. to 11½d. Quinine is lower, sales made at 6s. 2d. to 6s. 3d. English is held for 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. Soda Ash is better; sales made at 2d. A large business done in Crystals at 95s. to 97s. 6d. ex ship. In Cream Tartar sales are more readily made at 109s. to 110s. Sulphate of Copper is dull and lower, 32s. 6d. to 33s. Bleaching Powder is dearer, and scarce at 14s. 9d. to 15s. Sulphate of Ammonia is firm at 13s. to 14s. 6d., according to quality. Sal-Ammoniac is steady at 36s. for second and 37s. 6d. for first quality. No change in Brimstone. Refined Saltpetre is dull at 39s. to 40s. Turpentine is again dearer, sales of French 81s. 6d. to 82s. 6d. An extensive business has been done in Linseed Oil on speculation, and prices have advanced to 40s. 6d. both here and at Hull. Rape is also dearer, and more doing, Brown 41s. 6d. and Refined 43s. 6d. to 44s. Petroleum is better, sales last made at 1s. 11½d. to 2s. for Refined, and £15s. 10s. for Crude. Ashes are rather dearer.

PRICE CURRENT.

These quotations are the latest for ACTUAL SALES in Mining Lane. It will be necessary for our retail subscribers to bear in mind that they cannot, as a rule, purchase at the prices quoted, inasmuch as these are the CASH PRICES IN BULK. They will, however, be able to form a tolerably correct idea of what they ought to pay.

	1864.	1864.	1863.	1863.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
ARGOL, Cape, per cwt.	87 6	105 0	90 0	102 6
French	60 0	84 0	40 0	60 0
Oporto, red	46 0	40 0	45 0	48 0
Sicily	72 0	76 0	70 0	78 0
Naples, white	65 0	80 0	65 0	80 0
Florence, white	87 6	95 0	90 0	97 6
red	80 0	85 0	80 0	85 0
Bologna, white	00 0	95 0	110 0	115 0
ARROWROOT, (duty ¼ per cwt.)				
Bermuda, per lb.	1 6	1 10	1 4	1 8
St. Vincent	0 4	0 7	0 4	0 6½
Jamaica	0 4	0 6	0 4½	0 6½
Other West India	0 3½	0 4½	0 3	0 5
Brazil	0 2	0 8	0 2	0 3½
East India	0 3½	0 6	0 2½	0 4½
Natal	0 5½	0 8½	0 5½	0 9½
Sierra Leone	0 5	0 5½	0 3½	0 5
ASHES, per cwt.				
Pearl, Canada, 1st sort	85 0	36 0	32 6	0 0
Pearl, ditto, 1st sort	34 0	85 0	32 6	0 0
BRIMSTONE,				
rough, per ton	160 0	0 0	125 0	0 0
roll	205 0	205 0	185 0	0 0
flour	245 0	250 0	230 0	240 0
CHEMICALS,				
Acid—Acetic, per lb.	0 4	0 0	0 3½	0 4
Citric	1 5	0 0	1 0½	0 0
Nitric	0 5	0 5½	0 4	0 5½
Oxalic	0 10	0 10½	0 8	0 8½
Sulphuric	0 0½	0 0	0 0½	0 0
Tartaric crystal	1 5	1 5½	1 6½	0 0
powdered	1 5½	1 5½	1 6½	1 7½
Alum	122 6	135 0	145 0	150 0
powder	145 0	150 0	160 0	0 0
Ammonia, Carbonate, per lb.	0 5½	0 6	0 5	0 5½
Sulphate	2 5	2 00	2 00	3 00
Antimony, ore	200 0	210 0	200 0	230 0
crude	26 0	0 0	24 0	28 0
regulus	38 0	0 0	43 0	43 6
French star	38 0	0 0	0 0	43 0
Arsenic, lump	16 0	0 0	16 6	17 0
powder	9 0	0 6	6 6	7 0
Bleaching powder	14 9	15 6	9 6	10 0
Borax, East India refined	0 0	0 0	52 6	0 0
British	56 0	0 0	50 0	52 0
Calomel	2 11	0 0	0 0	2 2
Camphor, refined	1 7	0 0	2 1	2 4
Copperas, green	55 0	0 0	57 6	60 0
Corrosive Sublimate, per lb.	2 3	0 0	1 11	0 0
Green Emerald	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Brunswick	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0

	1864.	1864.	1863.	1863.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CHEMICALS.				
Iodine, dry	0 6	0 0	0 3½	0 4
Magnesia, Carbon, per cwt.	42 6	45 0	42 6	45 0
Calcined, per lb.	1 6	1 8	1 6	1 8
Minium, red	21 0	21 6	22 0	22 6
orange	32 6	33 0	32 0	33 0
Potash, Bichromate	0 8	0 0	0 7½	0 8
Chlorate	1 0	0 0	1 0	1 0½
Hydriodate, per oz.	0 5½	0 0	0 4½	0 5
Prussiate, per lb.	0 11½	0 11½	0 11½	0 0
red	1 10	1 11	2 1	2 2
Precipitate, red	3 0	0 0	2 9	0 0
white	3 0	0 0	2 9	2 10
Prussian Blue	1 0	1 10	1 0	1 10
Rose Pink	29 0	0 0	29 0	0 0
Sal-Acetos	0 11½	1 0	0 10	0 10½
Sal-Ammoniac				
British	36 0	37 6	35 0	37 6
Salts, Epsom	8 0	8 6	8 0	8 6
Glauber	5 0	5 6	5 0	5 6
Soda, Ash	0 2	0 2½	0 2	0 0
Bicarbonate, per cwt.	12 0	12 3	12 6	13 0
Crystals	95 0	97 6	105 0	0 0
Sugar Lead, white	38 6	39 0	37 0	0 0
brown	28 0	29 0	25 0	0 0
Sulphate Quinine				
British, in bottle	6 6	6 9	7 0	0 0
Foreign	6 2	6 3	6 6	0 0
Sulphate Zinc	14 6	15 0	14 6	15 0
Verdigris	0 10	1 0	1 1	1 3
Vermilion, English	2 8	3 0	2 8	3 1
China	2 4	0 0	2 2	2 4
Vitriol, blue or Rom.	32 6	33 0	31 0	33 6
COCHINEAL, per lb.				
Honduras, black	3 4	4 6	2 6	4 2
silver	2 4	3 8	1 4	3 4
Mexican, black	3 5	3 9	2 7	3 0
silver	3 3	3 4	2 6	2 7
Lima	0 0	0 0	2 7	3 2
Teneriffe, black	3 7	4 0	2 7	3 2
silver	3 5	3 8	2 6	2 8
DRUGS,				
Aloes, Hepatic	100 0	170 0	130 0	200 0
Socotrine	170 0	300 0	200 0	380 0
Caps, good	45 0	47 0	44 0	46 6
inferior	30 0	42 0	26 0	40 0
Barbadoes	50 0	320 0	60 0	360 0
Ambergris, grey	15 0	19 0	15 0	18 0
Angelica Root	20 0	35 0	20 0	35 0
Aniseed, China stor.	160 0	170 0	100 0	110 0
German, &c.	20 0	39 0	19 0	38 0
Balsam, Canada	0 11	0 0	1 2	1 3
Capivi	1 8	1 9	1 5	1 6
Peru	4 9	4 11	4 10	0 0
Tolu	3 6	3 7	3 10	0 0
Bark, Cascarilla	25 0	38 0	23 0	40 0
Peru, brown & grey	1 0	2 0	0 10	2 2
Calisaya, flat	3 0	3 4	3 3	4 0
quill	2 9	3 3	3 0	3 9
Cartagena	1 2	2 0	1 3	2 4
Pitayo	1 8	2 6	1 9	2 6
Rod	2 6	9 0	3 0	7 6
Bay Berries	0 0	0 0	22 0	40 0
Bucca Leaves	0 3	0 11	0 2½	1 6
Camomile Flowers	30 0	70 0	35 0	65 0
Camphor, China	105 0	110 0	180 0	182 6
Canella alba	23 0	35 0	19 0	38 0
Cantharides	2 4	2 6	2 6	2 10
Cardamoms, Malabar, good	5 6	6 0	6 7	7 0
inferior	4 0	5 3	5 8	6 6
Madras	3 3	5 0	3 6	6 8
Ceylon	4 6	5 1	4 9	5 0
Cassia Fistula	20 0	35 0	15 0	61 0
Castor Oil, 1st pale	0 5½	0 7½	0 5½	0 6
2nd	0 4½	0 5½	0 4½	0 5½
inferior and dark	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½	0 4½
Bombay, in casks	0 4½	0 4½	0 0	0 0
Castorum	1 0	20 0	1 2	26 0
China Root	15 0	20 0	10 0	15 0
Cocculus Indicus	18 0	20 0	10 0	13 0
Cod Liver Oil	6 0	12 0	4 2	6 0
Col. cynth. apple	0 6	0 11	0 8	1 0
Colombo Root	90 0	120 0	15 0	48 0
Cream Tartar				
French	105 0	110 0	115 0	117 6
Vene. fan	110 0	112 6	117 6	0 0
grey	05 0	100 0	110 0	0 0
brown	85 0	95 0	97 6	105 0
Croton Seed	70 0	80 0	40 0	50 0
Cubebs	02 6	97 6	110 0	115 0
Communi Seed	21 0	32 0	27 0	35 0
Dragon's blood reed	200 0	300 0	200 0	300 0
lump	00 0	260 0	95 0	260 0
Galangal Root	20 0	28 0	24 0	32 0
Gentian Root	18 0	19 0	21 0	22 0
Guinea Grains	107 6	112 6	47 0	50 0
Honey, Narbonne	40 0	80 0	60 0	80 0
Cuba	26 0	88 0	24 0	36 0
Jamaica	27 0	63 0	26 0	75 0
Ipecacuanha	8 0	8 2	6 6	0 0
Isinglass, Brazil	1 10	4 0	0 10	3 10
East India	0 6	4 3	0 9	3 0
West India	3 2	3 4	3 0	3 3
Rus. fan	9 6	11 0	9 6	13 0
Jalap	0 9	5 0	1 0	4 8

After describing this new element, the lecturer spoke of other recent discoveries made by means of spectrum analysis, and of new applications of the spectroscope to the arts. The analysis of the light of the sun's rays has been further prosecuted, and it is found that potash compounds do not exist in the solar atmosphere. The application of the spectroscope to the manufacture of steel by the Bessemer process promises to be of great importance, as the process should be arrested at the moment when the flame given out by the burning iron shows that the character of the metal has changed.

Mr. Roscoe showed the application of the metal magnesium to photographic purposes, the spectrum of burning magnesium being very rich in chemically active rays. The brightness of this metal when burning may be compared with that of the sun, both as regards the chemical and visible rays. If the surface of the burning magnesium has an apparent magnitude equal to that of the sun seen from a certain point, the chemical action of the magnesium on that point is equal to that produced by the sun at an elevation of nearly ten degrees above the horizon. The proportion of chemical rays existing in magnesium light, is greater as compared with its visible light than the proportion existing in the sun's light is as compared with the visible light of the sun.

A thin magnesium wire produces in burning as much light as 74 composite candles, and to continue this light for 10 hours, 72 grammes (equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces) of magnesium must be burnt, which quantity would be equal in illuminating power to 20 pounds of candles.

A magnesium lamp has been constructed consisting of a magnesium wire wound on a coil; this wire is gradually unwound by an arrangement of toothed wheels and pinions moved by clock-work or any other convenient motive power, and forced through a narrow glass tube, being burnt as it issues from the extremity.

Magnesium wire of size suitable for burning is now manufactured under Sonstadt's patent, and sold at the rate of 3d. per foot; the burning of one inch of wire being amply sufficient to produce a positive picture with dry collodion.

During the lecture a negative of Professor Faraday was taken by the magnesium light; from this a positive portrait was printed by a few seconds' exposure, and exhibited on a white screen by means of the electric light.

THALLIUM.

In an elaborate article, by Mr. W. Crookes on this metal, which appears in the *Journal of the Chemical Society* for April, this distinguished chemist sets at rest the question of the place of thallium amongst the metals in a most conclusive manner. Apparently for no other reason than that the atomic weight of thallium was nearly in numerical relation to those of potassium, sodium, lithium, cesium, and rubidium, M. Dumas considered that it belonged to the alkaline group. Mr. Crookes always maintaining that it was a heavy metal belonging to the mercury, lead and silver groups. The following extract from the paper in question must surely convince any one (except, indeed, a Frenchman), that Mr. Crookes' view is the correct one:—

"In favour of the relationship of thallium to the alkali-metals, the following facts have been adduced:—It forms a readily soluble, highly alkaline oxide, a soluble and alkaline carbonate, an insoluble platinocloride, and with alumina, a double sulphate having the crystalline form of common alum, with a similar composition. Dumas also classes it with the alkali-metals, because it is necessary to halve its atomic weight in order to make its atomic heat equal the atomic heats of other metals; and he gives calculations to prove that the atomic weights of thallium and the alkali-metals are numerically related. Another argument on this side of the question is, that thallium sometimes accompanies the alkali-metals in mineral waters; this, however, is no argument at all, as the same reasoning would prove that iron and most other metals belong to the same class.

"In support of the view that thallium is one of the heavy metals, the following reasons may be given:—The argument from the alkaline character of the oxide applies both ways. The oxides of lead, silver, and mercury, are well known to be soluble in water, and communicate to it an alkaline reaction.

This is not very marked, owing to their slight solubility, but there is little doubt that if we could find a neutral liquid, which would dissolve either of those oxides in larger quantities, their alkaline character would become more apparent. Such a liquid, as Erdmann has pointed out, exists in a solution of neutral acetate of lead, which dissolves considerable quantities of oxide of lead, forming a solution as alkaline as that of oxide of thallium, and readily attracting carbonic acid from the air. Oxide of silver also appears to be more soluble in an aqueous solution of nitrate of silver than in pure water, and reacts more strongly alkaline. The slight affinity which oxide of thallium has for water, also shows it to be more allied to a heavy metallic oxide; it is not only non-deliquescent, but when its aqueous solution is evaporated even at the ordinary temperature over sulphuric acid in a vacuum, it gives up all its water, and leaves the anhydrous oxide; it is difficult to conceive a more striking contrast to the behaviour of a true alkali under the same circumstances. The formation of an alum is considered by some authorities to be a strong argument in favour of the relationship of thallium to the alkali-metals. This argument falls to the ground now that Professor Church* has obtained a silver-alum crystallizing in octahedrons, and containing $2\frac{1}{2}$ equivalents of water. The insolubility of the double chloride of platinum and thallium has, in my opinion, no bearing whatever on its classification. The metal stands alone in this respect; platinocloride of thallium is almost as insoluble as sulphate of baryta, and in comparison with this, the platinum-salt of potassium may be called extremely soluble; whilst even the rubidium and cesium salts must be regarded as soluble by the side of the thallium-salt. The fact of thallium having been obtained by Böttger, in conjunction with the alkalis in an analysis of a certain mineral water, is an accident, depending upon the special analytical process which he adopted.

"Again, it is urged by Dr. W. A. Miller, that the chemical energy of the alkali-metals lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, and cesium, increases in the order mentioned, which is that of their equivalents; whilst thallium, with a higher equivalent than any of these, shows a greatly diminished chemical activity. Numerical relations between atomic weights are of little account, for figures can be made to prove anything. I may, however, remark that Dumas uses in his calculations an old and now admittedly erroneous equivalent for cesium (123 instead of 133), and that by similar processes of addition, multiplication, or subtraction, it would be easy to prove that thallium belonged to any desired group, especially the mercury, lead, and silver group.†

"As further reasons for classing thallium with the heavy metals, may be urged the complete, or nearly complete insolubility of its peroxide, sulphide, phosphide, iodide, bromide, chloride, chromate, and phosphate; its ready reduction from aqueous solutions of its salts by metallic zinc; the highly poisonous character of its compounds; the production of a brown insoluble peroxide by electrolytic means; its high atomic weight; the complexity of its photographic spectrum, shown by Dr. W. A. Miller, to contrast strongly with the simplicity of those of the alkali-metals; its low conducting power for electricity, which is close to that of lead and of tin, and much inferior to that of the alkali-metals; its specific heat which coincides with that of lead; its density and melting point, very near those of lead; and, finally, its physical appearance and characters, which approach so nearly to those of lead, that few persons would notice at first sight any difference between the two metals."

ON THE BOILING OF LIQUIDS.

At a recent meeting of the Royal Institution, Albemarle-Street, Mr. Grove delivered a lecture on the boiling of water and other liquids. The lecturer commenced with the startling paradox that water never boils at all; but that that phenomenon which we term boiling or ebullition really consists in the evaporation of the vapour into a bubble of air, liberated or disengaged from the water by the elevation of temperature. Mr. Grove showed that water boiled

* *Chemical News*, March 26, 1864.

† $\text{Eq Hg} + \text{Eq Pb} = \text{Eq Tl}$; $\text{Eq Ag} + 2 \text{Eq Mb} = \text{Eq Tl}$.

equally in an open vessel, air appears to be absorbed as fast as it is carried off by the escape of vapour; but that in a very deep vessel the air boils with violent concussions, the escape of steam taking place at intervals between which the temperature of the water rises much higher than 212° Fah., and then a sudden explosive burst occurs, almost resembling that of ignited gunpowder. In a long, open tube with a narrow neck, Mr. Grove found it possible to heat water to 230° Fah.

In the course of his experimental investigations, Mr. Grove observed that it was perfectly impossible to free water entirely from air, for that after being deprived of air by the air pump, and boiled under a great depth of oil for ten days, a small bubble of air was always liberated when the boiling was recommenced; and that this was equally true of bromine and other volatile liquids such as mercury, melted sulphur, phosphorus, etc., as the condensed vapour from these liquids when boiled under every possible precaution always have a bubble of permanent incondensable gas.

ATOMS.

On Friday week a very important lecture, on the Atomicity of certain of the Metals, was delivered by Professor Williamson before a crowded audience, in which he showed the reasons that have induced Canizzaro and others to double the atomic numbers of nearly twenty of the metals, including the calcium group, iron, zinc, copper, and several others. The lecture is too important to dismiss in a paragraph, giving as it did the first popular account of the latest development of modern theoretical chemistry. In an early number we shall therefore give a more detailed notice of it.



UNITED SOCIETY OF CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO THE TRADE.

THE Executive Committee of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists have the gratification of publishing the accompanying list of subscriptions received from the trade towards the Incorporation and Defence Fund. They also have pleasure in acknowledging the many kind expressions of confidence they have been favoured with, and also beg leave to thank the trade for the very important suggestions they have received in reference to their proposed Act of Incorporation.

The opposition that has been made by the United Society on behalf of the trade against the threatened new Medical Bill, has, no doubt, frustrated the further progress of this unjust aggression; but until an authoritative announcement is made that the Bill has been abandoned, the Executive deem it right not to relax in their exertions to secure a formidable organization against it.

With regard to future legislation to procure an Act of Incorporation, the Executive Committee feel that they are called upon to make a full and frank avowal of their policy. They had intended to have delayed the introduction of this measure until the re-assembling of Parliament, which would have enabled them to have economized their strength and avoided the hasty legislation inseparably connected with a closing session, while it would have given them the advantage of receiving the matured judgment of the trade in reference to the measure. The recent proposition for an immediate Bill for regulating the qualification of Chemists and Druggists by the Pharmaceutical Society, may, however, somewhat alter this desirable arrangement, in which case the Executive Committee of the United Society will only be governed by the interests and wishes of the entire trade.

In reference to the Bill introduced by the Pharmaceutical Society, unmistakable evidence has already been received

from the trade that it is not either calculated to preserve their interests or improve their position. The principal objections being—

1. The invidious distinction that is sought to be perpetuated between equally qualified and respectable members of the trade.

2. The unlimited power that is claimed by the Pharmaceutical Council to govern all future interests while refusing to give any voice or representation, except by the degrading condition of passing the "Minor Examination."

3. The total absence of any provision for securing local government or local boards of examination, which, although simple and economical in their arrangement, would secure the practical knowledge required. The consequent retention of the present expensive and almost prohibitory form of examination of the Pharmaceutical Society which violates the first principle of commercial freedom in placing unnecessary obstacles to public requirements.

4. The danger that will ensue to existing interests in subjecting the evidence of qualification and future government to the "satisfaction" of the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society without any appeal, except to Council of said Society. See Secs. 8 & 9.

5. The unnecessary interference of a medical practitioner that is required by Schedule C.

6. The great injustice to all assistants under the age of twenty-one years.

7. The establishment of a Benevolent Fund, claiming to be for the advantage of all, but denying the trade any participation in its management.

8. That the Bill thus proposed would be totally inoperative in removing the great scandal of unqualified members of the trade by allowing the sale of poisons and powerful medicines to anyone, provided they did not call themselves Pharmaceutical Chemist, or Registered Chemist and Druggist.

The foregoing are some of the most important objections of the trade to the proposed Bill of the Pharmaceutical Society, but it also contains other mistakes that would be fatal to its proper incidence and administration.

In making these observations, the Executive Committee of the United Society are actuated by the wish to fearlessly and honestly express their own convictions and what they know now to be the views of the trade, and they are sorry that the Pharmaceutical Society are pressing forward a bill so full of crude propositions into Parliament, the consideration and support of which has hitherto been confined to their own members.

In promoting a Bill that shall avoid these objections, which they trust will be framed with a view to injure none, and for the benefit of all, the Executive Committee feel that they will be protected from the charge of making any factious opposition, the more especially when it is remembered that the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society rejected the recent proposition of the Executive Committee of the United Society for a Conference to take into mutual consideration an Act of Incorporation that should be based upon a recognition of existing interests, a representation securing the independent self-government of the trade, a power of future reform, and a reservation to the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of all their chartered privileges. In thus refusing this offer of friendly and cordial co-operation, the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society have done their utmost to delay the object of their founder, namely, "The union of the Chemists and Druggists into one ostensible, recognized, and independent body," at the same time destroying their only chance of securing legislative operation.

In conclusion, the Executive Committee of the United Society wish to convey to their friends, and especially to their country members, the great encouragement they feel by the kind aid they receive in carrying out the great responsibility of forming and consolidating a large organization, thoroughly representing the wishes and interests of the entire trade.

The ANNUAL DINNER on behalf of the BENEVOLENT FUND is appointed to take place early in June next, due notice of which will be given. In the meantime, the Executive Committee will be glad to hear from gentlemen who are willing to act as Stewards on the occasion. Gentlemen's Tickets, 7s. 6d.; Ladies' Tickets, 6s. each.

SHEFFIELD.

A very important meeting of the members of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, and of the trade generally, was held at the King's Head hotel on Tuesday evening, the 19th ultimo, the immediate object being to consider the New Pharmacy Act as proposed by the Pharmaceutical Council. Amongst the gentlemen present were Messrs. Hornby, Dobbs, Huddleston, Maw, Newham, Huddleston, jun., Jepson, &c.

Mr. J. T. Dobbs, on being unanimously appointed to the chair, observed that the business upon which they were called together affected the vital interests of the whole body of chemists and druggists, and he trusted that the meeting would discuss it with that calmness and impartiality which its importance deserved.

Mr. Buott, Registrar of the United Society, said that he had special instructions from the Executive Committee to invite the Sheffield Association to pronounce a judgment upon the New Pharmacy Bill, as proposed by the Pharmaceutical Council. He then read the fifteen heads of the proposed measure, observing that each head should have its due share of consideration. Mr. Buott further remarked, that as the Executive Committee had instructed him to receive and to communicate to them whatever judgment the chemists and druggists of Sheffield formed upon the Bill, he felt it his duty to abstain from any comment of his own which might bias their opinions; more especially as Sheffield would sound the key note for other associations, and the Executive Committee would be guided by the judgment of the trade. At the suggestion of the chairman the heads were read a second time, and discussed consecutively. A lengthened discussion then ensued, and after each gentleman present had been invited to favour the meeting with his views, on the motion of Mr. Hornby, seconded by Mr. Huddleston, it was resolved:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting the proposed Pharmacy Act of the Pharmaceutical Council is degrading to the chemists and druggists of the kingdom, and totally inadequate for the purposes for which it is introduced. It therefore urges upon all local associations of the trade to combine in strenuous opposition to it, and in support of the Act of Incorporation, as suggested by the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, upon the broad basis of equal rights and a representative government."

This resolution having been unanimously adopted, Mr. Dobbs observed that the duties and responsibilities devolving upon the Executive Committee were becoming exceedingly onerous, and it was of the highest importance for the interests of the Society that they should be encouraged and their hands strengthened at the present time, not merely by the pecuniary support, but by the deliberately expressed confidence of the trade. He moved:—

"That this meeting unanimously expresses its confidence in the ability and integrity of the Executive Committee and officers of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists."

Mr. Hornby after a few complimentary remarks in favour of the Executive Committee, seconded the motion, which received the enthusiastic adoption of the meeting.

It was next resolved, on the motion of Mr. Huddleston, seconded by Mr. Newham,

"That Messrs. Hudson, Dobbs, Perry, and Newham, with power to add to their number, be a committee, to wait upon every chemist and druggist in the town to solicit subscriptions in aid of the Incorporation and Defence Fund of the United Society."

A general opinion was expressed that the important responsibilities now devolving upon the Executive Committee of the United Society rendered it expedient for the extension of that committee numerically, so as to include the provincial element in its deliberations. An opinion was also expressed that the annual festival of the Society should be occasionally held at one or other of the large towns in the provinces, and in connexion with these opinions it was generally thought reasonable that in return for the privilege of free local government each local association should guarantee to the executive of the society 5s., as the annual fee of each member, in accordance with the minimum subscription fixed at the commencement of the Society.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

BRADFORD.

The meeting held at the Talbot Hotel, on the 22nd ult., was both numerous and important, as representing the intelligence and respectability of the trade in connection with the United Society of Chemists and Druggists in the large town of Bradford.

Amongst other gentlemen present were Mr. Harland, Mr. Boast, Mr. Stead, Mr. Newsholme, Mr. Raper, Mr. Branson, Mr. Waddington, &c., &c. Mr. Buott, the Registrar of the United Society, and Mr. Aldridge, the Secretary of the Leeds District Association of that Society, were also in attendance.

Mr. Harland, being very cordially appointed to the chair, opened the proceedings by expressing the interest he felt in the success of the Society. He had always been desirous that a good understanding should exist between the medical body and the druggists, and was glad to hear that the Medical Bill was withdrawn, because it interfered too much with the rights of the trade. It appeared that Mr. Buott's mission was to ascertain, for the guidance of the Executive Committee, the views of the trade in relation to a Pharmacy Bill which was to be brought into Parliament. He (the chairman) was of opinion that the trade sadly needed reform, and would gladly accept any measure most likely to accomplish it. He recommended the meeting to hear all that might be said with patience, and trusted they would be of one mind, so that their union of judgment and effort might give strength to their common cause.

Mr. Buott congratulated the meeting upon the victory which had been achieved by the United Society over the Medical Council. The United Society had fought the battle alone, and to the United Society alone the trade was indebted for freedom from medical control. The trade in Bradford had signified, through Mr. Boast, the secretary of their local association, a desire to express their judgment upon the important question of their incorporation, and the Executive Committee had authorized him to hear and to report their opinions without prejudice. Indeed, he was there representing the Executive, not as the exponent but as the recipient of the opinions of the trade. The first thing they had to do was to consider the New Pharmacy Bill of the Pharmaceutical Council. If the trade approved of that Bill, it would be the duty of the Executive Committee of the United Society to aid the Pharmaceutical Council in promoting its success in Parliament; if, on the other hand, the trade rejected it and preferred a measure of their own, then clearly it would be the duty of the Executive Committee to bring that measure before Parliament. Mr. Buott having read the heads of the proposed Pharmacy Bill, they were duly considered; and suggestions then arose upon the headings of an Act of Incorporation, which it was thought would be generally approved of by the trade.

Mr. Boast reminded the meeting of the utter indifference manifested by the Pharmaceutical Council to the interests of the trade, until the zeal and activity of the United Society had roused them to action. From being enemies they had professedly become friends, but he doubted the sincerity of such a sudden conversion. The Pharmaceutical Council stood aloof, whilst the struggle between the Medical Council and the United Society was doubtful; but when the victory was gained by the United Society, they then said—"we are your friends; we cannot be uninterested spectators; put yourselves in our hands, and we will bring in a Bill upon the principle of the Apothecaries' Act of 1815, which will place you upon an equality as chemists and druggists, and respect your rights as tradesmen." That was plausible enough, but had the Council fulfilled their promise? The Bill was produced at a meeting with closed doors; the liberal members of the Pharmaceutical Society did their best to make it acceptable to the trade, but intolerance prevailed. He (Mr. Boast) had no faith in a measure so originated, and would move—

"That the proposed Pharmacy Act, whilst placing all chemists and druggists under the control of, and making them tributary to the Pharmaceutical Council, offers them no adequate privilege in return; that it provides no representative government for so large and intelligent a body; and that being based upon the assumption that a non-examined chemist is inferior to a non-examined pharmacist, it is essentially unjust, and shall have the strenuous opposition of this meeting."

Mr. Stead seconded the resolution, and observed that the monster evil of the trade was the facility with which the most ignorant and unqualified people could sell drugs. It was notorious that in Bradford hucksters of the lowest class, who knew not one drug from another, dealt in poisons of the most dangerous character. This was the evil of the trade, which had been left untouched by the Pharmaceutical Council, and which the United Society was labouring to remove. The Pharmacy Bill did not touch it, on the contrary, it left the thousands of hucksters in Bradford and all the large towns to traffic in deadly poisons, to the danger of life, and to the injury and scandal of the educated chemist. What was the use of such a Bill? He (Mr. Stead) fully agreed with Mr. Boast that, instead of the Bill being based upon the principle of equality, it drew an invidious distinction between one chemist and another, and fixed upon one of them the badge of legal inferiority. He should certainly oppose it. He was glad to find that the Medical Bill had been withdrawn, a result to be traced in a great measure to the opposition of the United Society. He trusted that the efforts of that Society would bring about the incorporation of the trade and thus benefit the public generally. The trade ought to give their full support to the Executive Committee who were working to improve the status of the chemist and druggist. He believed that the time would come when there would be unity and good feeling amongst all interested in the supply of medicines.

Mr. Aldridge, after pointing out the advantage of complete organization and frequent meetings to promote the objects of the Society, moved:—

"That the suggested measure of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists is just in its provisions and liberal in its government; that it is calculated to protect the public from incompetent druggists, and to elevate the trade; and this meeting now pledges itself to promote subscriptions in aid of the Incorporation and Defence Fund now being raised to bring that measure in the form of a Bill before Parliament."

Mr. Newsholme, in a few appropriate words, seconded this resolution, which was also carried unanimously.

Mr. Raper moved, and Mr. Stead seconded a further resolution:—

"That this meeting resolves itself into a committee to canvas the town that every chemist and druggist may have an opportunity to contribute to the fund."

Mr. Branson and other gentlemen spoke warmly in favour of present action, and this resolution having passed the meeting with enthusiastic accord, several gentlemen set down their names for handsome sums, and a day was appointed on which the Committee was to meet and organize the canvas of the town.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed this very satisfactory meeting.

HULL.

On Wednesday evening, the 27th instant, a number of the influential members of the Hull Branch of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists met together at the Royal Station Hotel to express and record their opinions respecting the comparative merits of the proposed extended Pharmacy Act of the Pharmaceutical Society, and the intended Act of Incorporation of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists.

The utmost cordiality pervaded the meeting, and the proposals of the Pharmaceutical Society were denounced as being not only inadequate to meet the requirements of the trade in general, but also as being grossly insulting to all who have not hitherto associated themselves with that body. The outline of the Act of Incorporation, proposed by the United Society, met with unanimous approval, and the following resolutions were carried without a dissenting voice:—

"1st. That this meeting has full confidence in the Executive Committee, and pledges its aid towards the Incorporation Fund.

"2nd. That this meeting is of opinion that the proposed amended Pharmacy Act of the Pharmaceutical Society is thoroughly unjust to the chemists and druggists generally, and therefore determines to oppose it to the best of its ability.

"3rd. That this meeting decidedly approves of the proposed Act of Incorporation now laid before the meeting, and determines to support it in all its stages.

"4th. That the town be divided into four districts, and that

the chemists and druggists be canvassed at the earliest opportunity for subscriptions towards the Incorporation Fund.

"5th. That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Mr. C. Buott, the General Registrar of the United Society, for his attendance, and explicit information afforded by him.

"6th. That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Mr. H. Gates for his conduct in the chair."

Mr. E. Allison, of the firm of E. and H. Allison, at once headed the subscription list with one guinea, and promised to repeat his contribution if it should be found needful. Nearly all the members present paid their subscriptions, and a very respectable sum was realized. In accordance with the fourth resolution all the chemists and druggists who were not present will be waited upon, and no time will be lost in remitting to the Executive Committee the amount of subscriptions.

NOTTINGHAM.

A meeting of the United Society took place at the Maypole Hotel, Nottingham, on Friday, the 29th April, to consider the New Pharmacy Act; Mr. G. H. Dann in the chair.

Mr. Buott, the Registrar of the United Society, stated that the Executive Committee were wishful to know the views of the chemists and druggists of Nottingham upon the Pharmacy Bill which the Pharmaceutical Council proposed to bring into Parliament. He had special instructions to leave the trade to be its own interpreter in relation to this Bill. If they approved of it, and their approbation accorded with the judgment of the majority, the Executive Committee would aid to the best of their ability to get it through Parliament; but should they prefer a Bill, the outline of which he would lay before them, he trusted that the Committee, supported by the wishes and united efforts of the trade, would secure the measure of their choice. In compliance with the wishes of the meeting the heads of the Pharmacy Bill were read over and separately discussed. Several objections were taken to them, but the attention of the meeting seemed to concentrate upon the inequality which the Bill sought to establish between equally deserving chemists in favour of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society, as being calculated to perpetuate animosities in the trade, which it ought to be the desire of all to allay and forget. Every gentleman present, both pharmaceutical and non-pharmaceutical, concurring in this judgment, it was embodied in the following resolution, which was moved by Mr. Parker, and seconded by Mr. Patchett:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting the proposed Pharmacy Bill is not adapted to the requirements of the trade."

Mr. Buott then read the headings of a Bill for the incorporation of the trade, which, he said, if the trade generally approved of it, would be adopted by the Executive Committee, with such alterations and improvements as further deliberation might suggest, and constitute instructions for a Bill in Parliament. An interesting conversation ensued, and a general desire was expressed that copies of this proposed Bill should be printed without delay.

Mr. Squire then moved—"that this meeting approves of the principles and objects of the measure now proposed for the adoption of the trade."

Mr. Axe having seconded it, this resolution was passed unanimously.

How is this Bill to be conducted to a successful issue in Parliament? became the next question for consideration. A very cheering statement of the progress of the Incorporation and Defence Fund was given, and but one opinion pervaded the meeting upon the necessity for a prompt and simultaneous effort to be made for the minimum sum of £500 to be placed at the disposal of the Executive Committee, that no time might be lost in bringing the Bill so generally approved into Parliament. Mr. Oakland kindly promised to head the Nottingham subscription list to the Incorporation Fund with one guinea, and every gentleman in the room intimated his intention to subscribe. The meeting then resolved itself into a committee to canvas the town, and closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

LEEDS.

Mr. Buott, having to attend meetings of the trade at Sheffield, Bradford, and Hull, availed himself of the opportunity to visit Leeds, where he had a very satisfactory and gratifying interview with the Committee of the Leeds District Association, which resulted in the following Resolution:—

"That this Committee have full confidence in the Executive Committee, and promise to aid in the Incorporation Fund."

INCORPORATION AND DEFENCE FUND.

Treasurers.

JAMES BURGOYNE, Esq.

ALFRED PRESTON, Esq.

	£	s.	d.
Bradbury, Thomas G., Leek, Life Governor	5	5	0
Pridmore, Thomas, Hinckley, ditto	5	5	0
Aveling, Henry, Whittlesea	0	2	6
Allen, H. and Co., Aldershot	0	5	0
Aslin, Richard, Chorley	0	5	0
Ashford, A., Honiton Clist, near Exeter	0	5	0
Adam, F. W., East Dereham	0	10	0
Ambler, William, Market Weighton	1	1	0
Anderson, John, Ripon	1	1	0
Atkinson L., Wareop, Westmoreland	0	1	0
Allenby, E., Caledonian Road	1	1	0
Armstrong, William, Langholme, N.B.	2	6	
Ayre, George, Thirsk, Yorkshire	1	1	0
Atkins, O. J., Heathfield, Moss Side, Manchester	1	0	0
Ashford, H., Deptford	0	10	0
A Friend to Pharmaceutical Education	2	2	0
Abbit, Benj., Hackney	1	1	0
Alexander, Wm. B., Huntingdon	1	1	0
Atkinson, Samuel, Heekmondwicke	0	10	0
Allen and Wells, Kings Lynn	0	10	6
Bradley, Tho., Dunstall, Brighton	0	5	0
Ball, E., Buxton	0	5	0
Brown, T., Albots Bromley	0	5	0
Bygott, Wm., T., Huddersfield	0	5	0
Balk, Wm., Lowgate, Hull	0	10	0
Barnaby, Henry, Rochester	1	1	0
Brooke, T. M., Dewsbury	0	5	0
Bateson, Thomas, Kendal	1	1	0
Bush, Thomas, Paulton, near Bristol	0	2	6
Brown, Alfred James, Greenwich	0	5	0
Bingham, Wm. H., Eton	1	1	0
Bunn, Abraham H., Stratton St. Mary	1	1	0
Beal, Edmund John, Ilford, Essex	0	5	0
Batemau, Thomas, Portsea	0	10	0
Beecham, Thomas, St. Helens	1	0	0
Bray, William, Buntingford	0	5	0
Blankley, William, Arnold, Notts.	1	1	0
Bully, W. H., Exeter	0	5	0
Blundell, John, Liverpool	0	10	6
Bush, Thomas, Paulton	0	7	6
Baker, Charles G., Margate	0	2	6
Baker, Arthur G., Margate	0	2	6
Barlow, Joseph, Stourbridge	0	5	0
Blunden, Frederick, Basingstoke	0	5	0
Brown, John, Ripon	1	1	0
Brown, Joseph James, New Peckham	0	5	0
Brown, William, Newbiggin-by-Sea	0	5	0
Bull, B., North Brixton	0	10	0
Bates, Henry, Oldham	0	10	0
Buckham, John, Leominster	0	5	0
Burgess, Richard, Winsford, Cheshire	1	1	0
Beall, George, Cambridge	0	10	0
Baily, G. W., North Walsham	0	10	0
Bird, William, Monkwearmouth	0	5	0
Birch, A., West Bromwich	0	2	6
Bulmer, R. P., Pocklington	0	5	0
Bradbury, Charles, Lytham, Lancashire	0	5	0
Branson, John, Rotherham	0	5	0
Blackmore, J. J., Plymouth	0	5	0
Boor, George, Bishopsgate-street Without	1	1	0
Bosley, J. L., Brompton-road	1	1	0
Burn, D. Hastly, Arbroath	0	10	0
Baker, Robert William, Nottingham	0	15	0
Bartlett, Henry N., Colyton, Devon	0	5	0
Bartlett, Henry Junr., Colyton, Devon	0	10	0
Batchelor, G. F., Newington Butts	1	1	0
Bennett, T., Pezge	1	0	0
Braund, A. W., Cambourne	1	1	0
Bache, Joseph, Pensnett	0	10	0
Brookes, Samuel, Lisson Grove	1	1	0
Bernardini, M. de, Titchbourne Street	1	1	0
Barrowelough, A., Mirfield	1	1	0
Bateson, Thomas, Strangeways, Manchester	0	5	0
Butler, Erasmus, Pontefract	0	10	0
Barrett, Thomas G., Helester	1	1	0
Biffen, Thomas, at Mr. Woods, Chichester	0	5	0
Bradbury, Thomas G., Leek	5	5	0
Burn, Thomas, North Shields	0	5	0
Bowman, Robert, Boston Spa, Yorkshire	1	1	0
Burt, George Edward, Westminster	0	10	0
Bennett, Thomas, Loughborough	1	1	0
Bell, George, Hexham	0	10	6
Beck, G., Ashburton	0	5	0
Baumgarten, Adolph, 520, New Oxford Street	1	1	0
Beanland, Samuel, Bradford	0	5	0
Boast, John, Bradford	0	10	0
Caswell, C., Leamington	0	5	0
Christian, G., Godalming	0	10	0
Cooper, S., Cinnock	0	10	0
Candler, T. T., Margate	0	7	6
Croft, George, Wandsworth	0	5	0
Crosse, H. A., Kensington Park, W.	1	1	0
Corder, E. P., Stepney	0	1	0
Chignell, Alfred, Wingham	0	5	0
Cole, Frederick, Colchester	0	5	0
Capper, Edmund, Bath	0	5	0
Coates, Alfred, Baslow, by Chesterfield	0	2	6

	£	s.	d.
Chapman, George, Brierley-hill, Staffordshire	0	5	0
Caird, Alexander, Bristol	0	10	6
Cantrell, William, Elland, Yorkshire	0	2	6
Crawshaw, Edward, Burnley	0	5	0
Cook, Joseph, Chapel-in-le-Firth	0	5	0
Collings, James, Littlehampton, Sussex	0	5	0
Chappell, John, Boston Spa, Yorkshire	0	2	6
Crompton, Robert, Chorley	0	5	0
Crookes, James, Belper	0	5	0
Cartwright, Thomas S., Uttoxeter	0	10	6
Cox, Samuel, Maidstone	0	10	0
Clough, John, Norwich	1	1	0
Clarke, George Bowdler, Woburn	0	5	0
Cowper, Mathew, Delph, Saddleworth	0	5	0
Cadd, William, Bideford	0	10	6
Coleman, Friend, Forest Hill	1	1	0
Chalmers, Henry, Newport, Salop	1	1	0
Cull, Edwin, Cheltenham	1	1	0
Cotton, John, St. Helen's-lane	1	1	0
Cottingham, J. J., Norwich	0	5	0
Crawford, William, Girvan	0	15	0
Christian, William, Richmond, Yorkshire	0	5	0
Clarke, Joseph, Swinton, near Rotherham	1	1	0
Crook, Charles, Waterloo, near Liverpool	0	5	0
Carlton, W. P., Horncastle	0	10	6
Cox, Henry, Strutton-ground, Westminster	0	5	0
Clarke, James, Burton-on-Trent	1	1	0
Clifton, George F., Bury	0	5	0
Cryer, Henry, Colchester	0	1	0
Cadby, J. P., Margate	0	2	6
Cawdell, George, Paddington	1	1	0
Coverley E. C., Thayer-street, Maubecster-square	1	1	0
Congreve, G. J., Peckham	1	1	0
Cripps, John, Reepham	0	10	6
Cockshott, William, Bradford	0	10	0
Cookson, Joseph, Bradford	0	5	0
Dove, John, Sherburn, Milford	0	5	0
Dixon, Frederick, Ash next Sandwich	0	10	0
Dixon, William, Ash next Sandwich	0	5	0
Dennis, John, Brighton	0	2	6
Dodwell, John, Cheltenham	0	5	0
Davies, J. R., Carmarthen	0	1	0
Ditchfield, Thomas, Chorley	0	5	0
Denbigh, L., Burnley	1	1	0
Driver, T., Woolton, Liverpool	0	2	6
Dickinson, James H., Huddersfield	1	1	0
Dingle, Edward, Bideford	1	1	0
Dinu, Daniel, Scofter	0	5	0
Dawson, John, Dudley	0	5	0
Develly, Robert, West Malling	0	3	0
Duncalf, Richard, Manchester	0	10	0
Dearden, William, Keighley	0	4	0
Davis, David Jenkin, Aberystwith	1	0	6
Denniston, J., Wakefield	0	2	6
Davis, Samuel F., Seven Sister's-road, Holloway	1	1	0
Dobb, Joseph T., Sheffield	0	5	0
Duffield, Thomas, Spilsby	0	5	0
Dodds, George F., Kelso, Scotland	1	1	0
Douglas, J. P., Lockerby, N. B.	0	5	0
Doble, H. T., Tavistock, Devon	0	5	0
Davies, Edward, Ruabon	0	5	0
Dunn, H. T., Southmolton	0	10	6
Dnuu, John, Selkirk	0	5	0
Daubney, Thomas, Sheperdess Walk	1	1	0
Dawson, William, Colebester	0	2	6
Dale, Arthur, Leeds	0	10	0
Dodds, Nicholas, Coldstream	0	10	0
Dey, William, Bradford	0	10	0
Elliott, J., Liverpool	1	1	0
Elvin, G., Goole, Yorkshire	0	10	0
Evans, William, Dartmouth	0	5	0
Exley, George, Leeds	0	5	0
Ekins, J. William, Wimbledou	0	2	6
Evans, Thomas, Swansea	0	5	0
Elder, William, Helensburg, N. B.	0	2	6
Evans, A. W., Bishop Auckland	0	2	6
Ely, George, Bingham	0	5	0
Ellis, Richard, Thornbury, Gloucestershire	0	5	0
Edisbury, James Fisher, Wrexham	0	10	6
Eatock, Charles, Hindley, Lancashire	0	10	0
Ellis, James, Shelton, Potteries	0	5	0
Evans, Thomas, Fishguard	0	5	0
Edwards, William and Son, Wellington Salop	1	1	0
Fisher, Charles, Ramsgate	1	1	0
Fisher, Henry Augustus, Ramsgate	0	10	6
Fisher, Frederick William, Ramsgate	0	10	6
French, Gabriel, Chatbam	0	5	0
Fletcher, Thomas, Norton-in-the-Moors, Burslem	0	5	0
Forster, John Robert, Blyth	0	5	0
Farror, John, Loughborough	0	5	0
Fairs, Joseph, Newcastle-on-Tyne	1	1	0
Freeman, Thomas W., Lodbury	0	5	0
Frank, J. M., Liverpool	1	1	0
Fallowfield, John Edward William, Thame, Oxfordshire	0	5	0
Floyd, J., Yarmouth	0	2	6
Forsey, J. S., Chard	0	5	0
Forrest, John C., Sheffield	0	5	0
Farr, James, Halifax	0	10	0
Fingland, William, Thornhill, N. B.	1	1	0
Field, Jonathan, Mr. Hawkins, Southampton	0	2	6
Foster, Joseph, Collumpton	0	10	6
Fitch, Robert O., Hackney-road	1	1	0
Foster, George, Hampstead-heatb	0	10	0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Fletcher, J. B., Totton, near Southampton	0	10	0	Knight Brothers, 30, Crown street	0	5	0
Firth, Alfred, Bradford	0	2	6	Kain, Joseph, Bermuda ey	1	1	0
Foster, James, Bradford	0	5	0	Keyworth, George Alexander, Hastings	0	10	0
Foster, James, (Annual), Bradford	0	5	0	Knowles, Henry, Birstall, near Leeds	0	2	6
Faull, John, Bradford	0	5	0	Knowles, William, Mexbro', Rotherham	0	5	0
Gunn, John, Hambleton, Hants	0	2	6	King, George H., Birmingham	1	1	0
Griffin, Henry S., Bourton-on-the-Water	0	10	0	Keeling, Henry, Epsom	0	5	0
Greenwood, John G., Brigg	0	5	0	Kornblau, Islington	0	2	6
Grundy, Dennis, Bury	0	5	0	King, William, Soham	0	10	0
Gillett, Crabb, Peas-hill, Cambridge	0	10	6	King, Henry, Pimlico	1	1	0
Gill, Benjamin, Farrar, Bradford	0	5	0	Lacey, E., Honnslow	0	1	0
Gibson and Son, Hexham	0	5	0	Lonsdale, C., Trowbridge	0	10	0
Gornall, Henry, Chorley	0	5	0	Lang, W., Sydenham	2	2	0
Gostling, John Henry, Halesworth	1	1	0	Lees, Thomas, Epping	0	2	6
Garland, J. T., Marshfield, Chippenham	1	1	0	Lloyd, E., Oxtou, Birkenhead	0	5	0
Griffith, James, Newport, Pembrokehire	0	2	6	Leigh, John J., Bishop Auckland	1	0	0
Gooch, Henry Wyard, Framlingham	0	2	0	Lum, Aubrey, Chesham	1	1	0
Gooch, W. T., Framlingham	0	2	6	Lee, William, at Mr. Lum's, Chesham	0	5	0
Glynn, William, Torquay	0	5	6	Lemmon, R. A., Yalding, Kent	1	1	0
Griffith, Thomas, Bideford	0	10	6	Lonsdale, Henry, Acerington	0	5	0
Gnitskell, James, Gosforth, near Whitehaven	0	5	0	Lumley, William F., Kirkbymoorside	0	5	0
Guest, Joseph, Wigan	0	10	0	Leggott, William, Goole, Yorkshire	0	10	0
Gibson, John Brewster, Grantham	1	1	0	Laffere, Edmund H., Hatherleigh	0	5	0
Gooch, J. P., Leiston, Suffolk	0	10	0	Lawrance, Philip, Welwyn, Herts	0	5	0
Green, West Bromwich	0	5	0	Lent, George, Rotherham	1	1	0
Gibbs, Morris A., Yoxford, Suffolk	1	1	0	Le Sueur, Philip, Charing, Jersey	0	5	0
Gilbert, Samuel, Sandbach	1	0	0	Lander, Henry, Rugby	1	1	0
Griggs, Walter (J. Marlar's), Halstead	0	2	6	Livesley, Alfred, New Mill	0	5	0
Gabriel and Troke, Moorfields	0	5	0	Lakeman, Nicholas, Modbury, Devon	0	5	0
Grayson, Joseph, Whitehaven	0	5	0	Lister, James E., Wolverhampton	0	5	0
Hazledine, J., Walsall	0	5	0	Lloyd, Henry, Deptford	0	2	6
Hall, Samuel, Eastbourne	0	2	6	Lockyer, George, Deptford	0	2	6
Harland, John, Bradford	0	2	6	Langford, John B., Wellington, Somerset	0	10	0
Hall, Richard, Castle Hedingham	0	5	0	Loane, John, Dock-street	1	1	0
Hammerton, Edward, Colchester	1	1	0	Linder, Charles, 104, Strand	1	1	0
Hickey, Evan Lewis, Chelsea	0	5	0	Mereer, T. W., Rochdale	0	2	6
Hawkins, John C., Hawick	0	10	0	Miller, C. S., Peckham Rye	0	10	6
Huggins (at C. U. Jenner's), Hailsham	0	4	0	Mann, W., Birstall, near Leeds	0	2	6
Hunter, James, Dewsbury	0	10	0	Macarthy, C. J., Romford	1	1	0
Harvey, William B., Frome	0	5	0	Middleton, William Henry, Bradford	0	2	6
Hindle, Henry, Whalley Banks, Blackburn	0	5	0	Miller, C. B., Blackheath	0	10	6
Holmes and Tomlinson, Birmingham	0	10	0	Moulton, Joseph, Castle Donington	1	1	0
Harrington, Allen, Needham Market	0	7	6	Miller, Jephtha, Saffron Walden	0	10	0
Hughes, Edwin, Llanelly	0	5	0	Miller, John, Saffron Walden	1	1	0
Howard, James H. H., Northleach	0	5	0	Matthews, Simon, Lechlade	1	1	0
Huxham, Thomas, Dartmouth	0	10	6	Maltby, Joseph, Lincoln	0	5	0
Hindle, W., Acerington	0	1	6	Moss, John, Chorley	0	5	0
Hearder, William, Torquay	1	1	0	Moore, Richard, Ossett, Yorkshire	0	5	0
Hay, David, Burnley	1	1	0	Miller, Thomas, Birmingham	0	1	0
Hogg, Thomas, Bideford	0	2	6	Miller, J. J., Birmingham	0	1	0
Hodgkinson, Shrewsbury	0	5	0	Mullenger, Henry, Debenham, Suffolk	0	2	0
Hawkins, Thomas, Southampton	0	10	0	Mary, William, Ilkeston	0	2	6
Harlaud, John, (additional), Bradford	0	2	6	Milidge, William Henry, Newport, Isle of Wight	0	2	6
Hardy, Joseph (at Mr. Gilbert's), Altrincham	0	5	0	Mortimer, John, Sidmouth	0	5	0
Harris, C. J., Crewkerne	0	5	0	Mills, William Don, Sidmouth	0	2	6
Herron, Frederick, Plymouth	0	5	0	Moore, William, Stradbroke, Wickham Market	0	5	0
Hetherington, A. H., Plymouth	0	2	6	Mills, Robert, Rochdale	1	1	0
Habgood, C., Wells, Somerset	0	2	6	Merryweather, Charles, Turnham Green	1	1	0
Hayward, William H., Trowbridge	0	5	0	Morris, John, Worcester	1	1	0
Hillidge, George, Preston	0	5	0	Markham, John, Rugeley	0	5	0
Hodgson, Robert, Sunderland	0	5	0	Mitchinson, George, Sunderland	1	1	0
Hamer, John, Wisbeach	0	5	0	Mavger, W. D., Northampton	0	5	0
Hall, Thomas, Huddersfield	0	10	6	Miller, William, Winlaton, Blaydon-on-Tyne	0	1	0
Harburn, R. H., Bishop Auckland	0	10	0	Miller, William C., Birmingham	1	1	0
Hutchinson, H. W. C., Seaforth, near Liverpool	0	5	0	Moore, Joseph, Pembroke Dock	0	2	0
Hough and Hand, Grantham	0	5	0	Morris, William, at J. I. Jones, Milford Haven	0	10	6
Holt, Harie, Knaresboro'	0	2	6	Moody, A., Winchester	0	10	6
Halley, William, Leith	0	5	0	Mackay, G. B., Scouringburn, Dundee	1	1	0
Horner, Thomas, West Bromwich	0	5	0	Mackenzie, Thomas, St. Helens, Lancashire	1	1	0
Hole, James George, Watchett	0	5	0	Morris, A., Ollerton, Notts	0	5	0
Hole and Hollingsworth, Mansfield	0	5	0	Morris, Rupert, Lichfield	0	5	0
Holmes, John, Bradford	0	2	6	McCreath, J. M., Newton Stewart	1	1	0
Harris, Joseph, Northampton	0	10	0	Mackereth, H. W., Ulverstone	0	5	0
Hall, F. J. (at Mr. Cook's), Norwich	0	5	0	Miller, Frederic, Hastings, Sussex	0	5	0
Hayles, James, Ealing	0	10	0	McGeorge, W., Lower-road, N.	0	5	0
Hayles, B. H., Ealing	0	10	0	Matthews, Edwin, Colyton, Kent	1	1	0
Hollingsworth, Charles Foster, Plymouth	0	5	0	Morison, George, Peebles	1	1	0
Hole and Hollingsworth, Mansfield	0	5	0	Mitchell, Walter, Bristol	0	10	0
Hatfield, G. B., Limehouse	1	1	0	Margetson, James, Bristol	0	5	0
Heppell, H., Tottenham-court-road	1	1	0	McCarthy, C. G., Cardiff	0	5	0
Hunt, James, Clerkenwell	1	1	0	Morgan, Frank Gandion, Petworth	0	19	0
Haycock, H., City-road	0	5	0	Maehon, Henry, Saffron Walden	0	5	0
Hunter, Thomas, North Shields	0	5	0	Newton, J. W., at Messrs. J. and E. Taylor, Bradford on Avon	0	5	0
Huggins, W. H., Wainfleet	0	10	0	Norington, John, Barnstable	0	5	0
Joce, James, Bideford	0	10	6	Nicholson, William Ostler, Brigg	0	5	0
James, J. R., Cardigan	0	4	0	Newbigin, J. L., Alnwick	0	10	0
James, Henry, Norwich	0	5	0	Newsholme, William, Bradford	1	1	0
Jarman, George, Bury, Lancashire	0	3	0	Newcome, John, Grantham	0	10	6
Jenner, C. U., Hailsham	0	10	0	Nichols, Henry, Petersfield, Hants	0	2	0
Johnson, Frank, Barnsley	0	7	6	Nicholson, Freak, Bradford	0	5	0
Johnson, Charles, Barnsley	0	5	0	Niblett, Mary Ann, Stroud	0	10	0
Johnson, Henry, Barnsley	0	2	6	Newton, John, Kenilworth	1	1	0
Jackson, J., Bawtry	0	1	0	New, Walter William, Lower-road, Islington	0	5	0
Jarman, Thomas, Chatham	1	1	0	Newman, Joseph, Essex-street, Islington	1	0	0
Jones, A. M., Brynmair	1	1	0	Newzam, H. L., Theberton street, Islington	0	2	6
Julian, W. H., Clifton, Bristol	1	1	0	Organ, Edward, Bristol	0	2	6
Jackson, William, Mansfield	0	10	0	Olfield, Henry, Barnsley	1	1	0
Jones, Edwin, Ewins Harold, near Hereford	1	0	0	Olledge, Robert, Frome, Somerset	0	5	0
Jones, J., Brecon	1	0	0	Oliver, John, Liverpool	0	2	6
Jones, Michael, B. zillt	0	2	6	Orford, Herbert J., Newport, Isle of Wight	0	2	6
Jones, John Thomas, Milford Haven	1	1	0	Overton, J. S., Wells, Somerset	1	11	0
Johiffe, J., Hackney road	0	5	0	Oakley, Richard, Gornal Wood	0	5	0
Johnson, Frederick, Nottingham	0	5	0	Oldham, Peter, Oldham			

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Oldham, John, Mansfield	0	5	0	Saunders, Paris Sweeting, St. Blazey	0	5	0
Ogilvie, George P., Arbroath	0	10	0	Sanner, John, Coleshill, Warwick	0	10	6
Opie and Son, St. Agnes, Cornwall	0	5	0	Snowdon, G. W., Wimbledon	0	5	0
Owen, Richard Lewis, Carnarvon	0	10	0	Snowden, F., Wimbledon	0	2	6
Oldham, John, Mansfield	0	5	0	Swift, Francis, Spalding	0	5	0
Overend, Henry, Bradford	0	2	6	Swinfat, William Squire, Goole	0	10	0
Parker, William, Bradford	0	2	6	Stedman, R. B., West Malling	1	1	0
Potts, Samuel, Mansfield	0	5	0	Squire, Benjamin, Quarnden	0	5	0
Potter, W. S., Plaistow	0	2	6	Spencer, William Henry, Burnham, Norfolk	0	5	0
Potter, Elizabeth, Plaistow	0	1	0	Smart, Nevil, Littlehampton	0	10	6
Potter, Charlotte P., Plaistow	0	1	0	Slater, Thomas, Stone	0	10	6
Peace, J. S. D., Ashburton	0	5	0	Savidge, John M., Nottingham	1	1	0
Pilley, John and Samuel, Boston	1	1	0	Stevens, A. P., Hoxton	0	5	0
Peake, Robert, Charlton, Dover	0	2	0	Smith, J. T. S. (at Mrs. Unsworth's), Radcliffe-lane	0	2	6
Pickering, John, Crowle	0	10	0	Simco, Henry, Northampton	1	1	0
Patinson, James S., Carlisle	0	5	0	Smith, Edward, Pateley-bridge	0	10	6
Pickles, William Thompson, Queensbury, Halifax	0	2	6	Simpkins, J., Minchinhampton	0	10	0
Parnell, Henry, Cardiff	0	10	6	Sanson, Edwin, Barrow-in-Furness	1	0	0
Pearson, Peter, Leyburn Pedale, York	0	2	6	Salter, T. C., Buckfastleigh	0	5	0
Pridmore, Thomas, Hineley	5	5	0	Swaine, John, Bradford	0	5	0
Pridmore, William, Hineley	1	1	0	Sharp, John, Bradford	0	5	0
Priestley, John, Bradford	0	5	0	Stead, Thomas, Bradford	0	10	0
Potter, H. J., Bradford	0	5	0	Stokoe, T., 79, Kentish Town-road	0	10	6
Paget, J., Loughborough	0	10	6				
Potts, Richard Smith, Ilkeston	0	10	0	Tidman, W., Wormwood-street	2	2	0
Pennington, T., Bury	0	10	0	Taylor, J. and E., Bradford-on-Avon	1	1	0
Palmer and Son, R. msey, Huntingdon	0	5	0	Townson, T. W., Bowdon	1	1	0
Paford, Frank, Blackburn	0	5	0	Thornburn, Henry, Bishop Auckland	0	10	0
Pringle, George, Walthamstow	0	5	0	Taylor, Joseph H., Barnsley	0	5	0
Parry, John Henry, Swansea	0	1	0	Thompson, J. W., Sedgley, near Dudley	1	1	0
Prior and Son, St. Ives	2	0	0	Thurlow, Henry, Ixworth, Sussex	1	1	0
Powell, E. P., Winchester	0	10	0	Troake, William Henry, King's bridge, Devon	0	10	0
Picken, Thomas, Newport, Salop	0	5	0	Towler, William, Bedford, Leigh	0	5	0
Pains, A., New Romney	0	5	0	Thomas, John, Machylleth	1	1	0
Plessey, R., Waterloo, Liverpool	0	5	0	Thompson, Edward, Thame, Oxfordshire	0	5	0
Priehard, Edward, Vigo St., Regent street	1	1	0	Topless, E., Wainfleet	0	10	0
Pickup, John Charles, Blackburn	0	1	6	Thirby, Benjamin, Rugeley	1	1	0
Ponsford, James, Newton Abbott	0	10	6	Turner, W. M., St. Ives	1	0	0
Pirrio, George, Rothiemay, N. B.	0	4	0	Thurland, E. and Sons, Oxford	0	5	0
Pearce, Joseph, Crewkerne	0	5	0	Timms, Edwin, St. John's, Worcester	0	5	0
Potter, Jonathan, Dudley Grove, Harrow-road	1	1	0	Tabberer, W. F., Woolston, Southampton	0	5	0
Pryer, William S., Axminster	0	1	0	Taylor, Joseph, Crewe	0	5	0
Pottage, William, Boverly	0	5	0	Thomas, G. J., South Moulton	0	10	6
Philpotts, Joseph, Blakeney, Gloucestershire	0	5	0	Thurland, Henry, Giles-road, Oxford	0	5	0
Pargo, John Allen, Southmolton	0	10	6	Townsend, Charles, Esq., Frankfort-villa, Cotham, Bristol	0	10	0
Philpotts, James R., Newnham, Gloucestershire	0	2	6	Thomas, Edward, Drury-lane	0	16	0
Page, J. H., Upper-street, Islington	0	5	0	Thomas, W. J., Bradford	0	2	6
Percy, Thomas B., Tnro	0	10	6				
Parry, Hugh, Brynysoreyn, Anglesea	0	5	0	Van, F. W. S., Croydon	0	5	0
Potts, Samuel, Mansfield	0	5	0	Vachell, F., Hottwells, Bristol	1	1	0
Page, John, Page and Tibbs, Blackfriars	1	1	0	Vaughan, William, Fishguard	0	5	0
Quested, George, Margate	0	2	6				
Robertson, W., Commercial-road	1	1	0	White, Mr., Ashford	0	5	0
Robinson, C. J., Streatham	0	5	0	Westlake, W. C., Walworth	0	5	0
Rowland, F., Epping	0	10	0	Woy, William, Stonehouse	0	5	0
Reynolds, J., Chichester	1	1	0	Wyles, Benjamin, Bonn	0	2	6
Per ditto Mr. Baker	1	1	0	White, Joseph, Barnsley	0	2	6
" Mr. Pratt	1	1	0	Wickes, Charles, York Town, Purnley	1	1	0
" Mr. Rowland	1	1	0	Waddington, B., Thornton, Bradford	0	4	0
" Mr. Ryde	1	1	0	Wootan, Edward, at Mr. Cudlers, Margate	0	5	0
" Mr. Woods	1	1	0	Watson, J. B., Chipping, near Preston	0	5	0
Read, Richards, Brighton	1	1	0	Welbourne, George, Boughton, near Faversham	0	5	0
Ratcliff, Samuel, Burton-on-Trent	0	2	6	Wood, Henry, Mr. Townson's, Bowdon	0	5	0
Rowden, James, Calne	1	1	0	Warrington, E. R., Bridge-end, Castleford	0	15	0
Ruston, Thomas, Maryport	0	10	0	Woodeck, T., Bury	0	5	0
Reeve, F. J., Newhaven, Sussex	0	5	0	Williams, T. H., Brynmawr	0	2	6
Read, W., Helmsley, Yorkshire	0	5	0	Williams, William, Colford	0	10	0
Ridgway, William Walker, Market Drayton	1	1	0	Wright, William, Burton-on-Trent	1	1	0
Roberts, J. Chidley, Dolgelly	1	1	0	Waters, T. S., Ridwelly	0	1	0
Rees, William Henry, Dartmouth	1	1	0	Whitehouse, George Henderson, Bradford	0	5	0
Robinson, J. Spencer, Alfreton	0	5	0	Williams, Thomas, Cardiff	1	1	0
Rowe, Sampson Taylor, Redruth, Cornwall	1	1	0	White, Edward A., Mayfield	0	10	0
Roso, Francis William, Chipping Norton	0	5	0	Waters, Josias Selby, Ridwelly	0	5	0
Rooke, Dr. W. F., M.R.C.S., Scarborough	1	1	0	White, Charles Thomas, Ashford	0	1	6
Roberts, John, Ratcliffe Bridge	1	1	0	West, Thomas, Stretford, near Manchester	0	5	0
Riekard, J. R., Wadebridge	1	1	0	Wright, Ann, Olney	0	5	0
Rippon, R. O., Berkhamsted, Hants	0	5	0	Wavell, Henry M., Newport, Isle of Wight	0	2	6
Raper, Joseph, Bradford	0	5	0	Wrigley, William, Werneth, Oldham	0	10	0
Rice, Reuben, Strickland, Leicester	0	5	0	Williams, T. S., Swindon	1	1	0
Romards, J. R., Helensburgh, N.B.	0	1	0	Williams, F., Chester	1	1	0
Roebuck, Charles, Shipley	0	10	6	Worts, A., Harwich	1	1	0
Smith, H. J., Walsall	0	0	6	Wilson, Alexander Greaves, Oldham	0	2	6
Smith, C. S., Gloucester	1	0	0	Whittle, E. C. C., St. John's-wood	1	1	0
Smith, W., Gloucester	0	10	0	White, William, Oldham	0	5	0
Saunders, George, Reving	0	5	0	Weston, J., Fenton, Staffordshire	0	10	0
Stacey, G., Lower-road, Rotherhithe	0	2	6	Weston, George, Sleaford	0	2	6
Saunders, T. P., Bradford-on-Avon	1	1	0	Wastie, Francis, Kennington cross	0	5	0
Smith, Corlett, From grove	0	5	0	Woodstock, Charles, at Mr. Hawkin's Southampton	0	2	6
Stedman, William, Asford, Kent	0	5	0	Ward, David, Chipping Ongar, Essex	0	5	0
Smith, J. H. and Co., Camarthon	0	5	0	Wilson, Richard, Clay Cross, near Chesterfield	0	10	6
Stafford, William, Ponce	0	5	0	Whiteway, W. H., St. Mary Church, Torquay	0	10	0
Sadler, John, Gloucester	0	2	6	Walpole, W., Great Yarmouth	1	1	0
Spivey, Thomas Fish, Hove	0	5	0	Wynn, Frederick Horsforth, Leeds	0	5	0
Stott, William, Huddersfield	0	5	0	Wheatley, W. A., Bishop Auckland	0	2	6
Sherlock, J., Tappan	1	1	6	Wellsford, William, Plymouth	0	10	0
Strutt, F. R., Rye, Bournemouth	0	2	0	Wilkins, W. R., Mr. Taylor's, Waltham-stow	0	5	0
Smith, John, Birmingham	1	1	0	Wiskin, Robert, Cambrid	0	5	0
Simmons, J. W., Maidstone	0	10	0	Williams, J. A., Bradley Green, near Col. Jelen	0	5	0
Shakelley, William A., Red	0	5	0	Wilson, Charles William, Cttaxeter	0	2	0
Suggen, Edward, St.	0	1	0	Wine, James, Nottingham	0	2	6
Smith, Robert, New	0	2	0	Williams, John, Fish	0	5	0
Samuel, John, ...	0	10	0	Wade, John, West	1	1	0
Singleton, H., ...	1	1	0	Wels, Thomas, ...	1	1	0
				Watson and	0	5	0
				Wakenon, Charles, ...	1	0	0
				Wad	0	2	6

	£	s.	d.
Yates, Thomas, Leicester	0	5	0
Yardley, Job, Mr. Highway's, Walsall	0	5	0
Young, Philip, Chelsea	0	10	6
Yolland, J., Ashburton	0	5	0

This List will be continued.

N.B.—Want of space prevents the Committee acknowledging the kind subscriptions on behalf of the Benevolent Fund, as well as the four or five hundred membership fees that have accompanied the foregoing; they propose publishing these in their Annual Report.

ACCIDENTS.

POISONING BY STRYCHNIA.

On Saturday, April 16th, an adjourned inquest was held at Liverpool, relative to the death of Mr. John Lingard, a Liverpool tradesman. On the 11th of April, Mr. Lingard, having a cold, received a prescription from Dr. Nottingham; the prescription was for a powder consisting of James's powder and Dover's powder, and was made up at the shop of Messrs. Clay and Abraham, Bold-street. About half an hour after taking the powder, Mr. Lingard expired in great agony, the symptoms being those of poisoning by strychnia. A *post-mortem* examination of the body was ordered by the coroner, and the contents of the stomach were analysed by Dr. Edwards, who reported as follows:—

I am an analytical chemist, and lecturer on chemistry and medical jurisprudence at the Liverpool Royal Infirmary School of Medicine. On Wednesday last I received from Dr. Nottingham, in this court, four jars covered with bladder, tied, and sealed; these I conveyed to my laboratory, and examined in the presence of Dr. Nottingham and Dr. Smyth, and labelled their contents as follows:—No. 1, stomach, portion of duodenum, spleen, and heart; 2, liver; 3, blood; 4, kidneys. I proceeded at once with the analysis of the contents of the stomach, dividing it into two equal portions; one-half I digested with oxalic acid to dissolve the organic salt present, and separated the dissolved portion from the residue by filtration and decantation. I then separated the oxalic acid by nitrate of lime, and agitated this aqueous mixture with pure ether and caustic potash. By this process those vegetable alkaloids soluble in ether, such as strychnia, are separated from others, and from the usual animal and vegetable matters present in human food. The ethereal solution was then decanted, filtered, and evaporated to dryness. The residue thus obtained was then dissolved in chloroform, the solution filtered and evaporated to dryness, the residue treated with strong sulphuric acid to destroy extraneous colouring matter; the acid was then neutralized with caustic potash, evaporated to dryness, and treated with fresh ether; this ethereal solution dried, and the residue dissolved in pure chloroform. After these several purifications, a colourless residue was obtained, which, when a slight portion was applied to the tongue, gave a peculiar and strongly bitter taste, which remained on the palate for more than an hour. This process was completed on Friday afternoon, when, in the presence of Dr. Nottingham, Dr. Smyth, and Mr. W. Harris, I applied to a portion of this residue the appropriate tests for the detection of strychnia. These were four in number—1. Bichromate of potassa; 2. Ferrideyanide of potassium; 3. Permanganate of potassa; 4. Binocide of manganese. These tests were severally applied to the residue moistened with strong sulphuric acid. In each case a brilliant change of colour was produced, passing through all the colours of the spectrum, from deep blue through violet, purple, orange, and red, to a pale-flesh-colour. I applied these tests repeatedly with the same result, and in every respect they corresponded in appearance with strychnia; and I know of no other substance which, after such a process of purification, would exhibit any of these reactions. I dissolved a portion of the same residue in acetic acid, and administered it on Thursday afternoon to two frogs and a white mouse, in the presence of Drs. Nottingham and Smyth. I administered it to the frogs by inserting a few drops under the skin. To the first frog I applied it over the upper portion of the spine. In six minutes the frog was thrown into spasmodic convulsions, which precisely corresponded with the physiological effects of strychnia, and continued for about four hours, when the animal died. To the second frog I applied a few drops of the same solution under the skin of the thigh, and convulsions of a similar character commenced in three-quarters of an hour, and terminated fatally about five hours afterwards. I administered a

few drops to the mouse by the mouth. I observed no effect for three hours afterwards, except general uneasiness, a raising of the fur, and occasional palpitation of the chest and laboured breathing. It was put aside in a quiet place for a few hours, and when again observed, appeared drowsy and unwilling to move. After taking a little water and being thoroughly roused, it fell into a tetanic convulsion of a strychnoscopic character, and shortly afterwards had a series of similar spasms, with short intervals during half an hour, and died about eight hours after administration of the poison. I repeated these experiments in the presence of Dr. Nottingham, Dr. Smyth, and Mr. Harris, on Friday, with the more perfectly purified residue then obtained, upon two frogs, with a similar result. From the above experiments I have no doubt that the contents of deceased's stomach contained a fatal quantity of strychnia. A second portion of the contents of the stomach, treated with acetic acid and the solution tested with a persalt of iron, gave the reactions of meconic acid in small proportion, which is one of the constituents of Dover's powder. Another portion of the same solution, treated with pure hydrochloric acid, was boiled some time in contact with slips of copper, for the purpose of discovering the presence of antimony, one of the ingredients of James's powder; but no deposit could be obtained. A second portion was similarly treated, with a like negative result. One-half of the insoluble portion of the contents of the stomach was then dissolved in hydrochloric acid, and tested in the same way for antimony; but none was discovered. I tested a portion of James's powder obtained from Messrs. Clay and Abraham's dispensing bottle; $\frac{1}{4}$ of a grain of the powder gave in a few minutes a characteristic deposit of antimony upon copper by the same process; and I also tested another portion, and found it quite free from any trace of strychnia. I have commenced the analysis of other portions of the body, for the detection of absorbed strychnia by a similar process; but the quantities in these cases being extremely minute, the operations are proportionately tedious, and will probably extend over several weeks, but will not materially add to the value of the present evidence, as far as the purpose of this inquiry is concerned.

In reply to a question, Dr. Edwards stated that he was not prepared to say what was the cause of death; that was a question for medical men. Dr. Edwards said he was well acquainted with the arrangements of Messrs. Clay and Abraham's establishment, which he considered to be exceedingly good, and he knew that elaborate pains were taken to have the prescriptions checked; but it was proved that the bottle containing the strychnia, although bearing a "conspicuous label of the word "Poison," was kept on the same shelf as the James's Powder, and separated from the latter by only one other bottle.

It appeared from the evidence that the prescription was made up by Richard Poole, who stated that he believed that he dispensed it correctly; he had no doubt in his own mind that he used James's powder. He had been about two years in the service of Messrs. Clay and Abraham, during which time he thought he had made up between 50,000 and 60,000 prescriptions. After hearing the whole of the evidence, which had occupied the court more than five hours, the coroner summed up the case, and the jury returned a verdict to the effect that Mr. Lingard came to his death by the culpable neglect of Richard Poole in making up the medicine. In reply to the coroner, the foreman said their verdict was one of "Manslaughter." The jury also made a presentment to the effect that there might be a better arrangement of the bottles than at present adopted by Messrs. Clay and Abraham. Richard Poole was liberated on bail, himself in £100, and two sureties of £50 each.

We find that both "poison labels" and "poison corks" were brought into court, and their advantages in preventing accidental poisoning pointed out; but it will be observed that one fact elicited in evidence was a far more important element in this melancholy case than the absence of either "poison labels" or "poison cork," viz., that the strychnia was kept in a state of *powder*, and not in its *crystalline* form, as should always be the case; for it would have been almost an impossibility to have weighed five grains of these crystals without detecting the mistake; and the alleged advantage of having strychnia in a state of powder for the convenience of weighing small quantities is practically of no importance.—*Pharmaceutical Journal*.



LONDON, MAY 14, 1864.

CORRESPONDENCE.—All communications should be addressed to the Editor, at 24, BOW-LANE, E.C.; those intended for publication should be accompanied by the real names and addresses of the writers.

QUERIES.—The Editor cannot undertake to attend to those which are anonymous; or to send answers through the post.

SUBSCRIPTION.—The subscription to the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is 5s. per annum, payable in advance. Should a receipt be required, a stamped envelope must be sent with the amount of subscription. A specimen number may be had upon application, price 6d.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is published on the Fifteenth of every month, and regularly supplied direct to the Members of the Trade in Great Britain, Ireland, the Colonies, and all the principal seats of foreign commerce.

THE PROPOSED NEW PHARMACY ACT.

THE Bill prepared by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society as an extension of the Pharmacy Act of 1852 has been printed, and may now be freely criticised. Its provisions are plainly described in the leading article of this month's *Pharmaceutical Journal*, and as "legislative language is always obscure" we propose to place before our readers a few extracts from this article, with such notes and emendations as we may think are required.

Before we discuss the Bill we must recount the events which have called it into existence, as the statement respecting its origin made by the *Pharmaceutical Journal* is calculated to mislead those who have not paid much attention to the questions which during the last few months have agitated the trade. In the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of last June we printed the suggestions made by the Executive Committee of the United Society for an Act of Incorporation to be based upon a recognition of all claimants to an interest in the trade of a chemist and druggist. In the very next number we had to expose the designs of the Medical Council who by certain amendments in the Medical Act proposed to deprive all chemists and druggists not connected with the Pharmaceutical Society of their lawful rights. We stigmatized this proposed measure as a "Bill of Wrongs," and severely censured the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society for pronouncing a favourable opinion on the scheme in their *Journal*. In the August number of the latter publication an old member of the Pharmaceutical Society, Mr. Barling of Weymouth, set forth the advantages of a General Act of Incorporation like that proposed by the United Society more than three months before, and which by this time had received the approval of the majority of chemists and druggists. Though no official declaration has been issued, it is generally admitted that the Medical Council have relinquished their intention to interfere with the chemists and druggists, in consequence of the determined opposition of the United Society and the general body of the trade. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society took no part in the defensive movement, though many pharmaceutical chemists supported the United Society. At the close of last February a requisition prepared by one of the Founders of the Pharmaceutical Society and signed by nearly 300 town and country members was submitted to the Council, and in compliance with this requisition a special general meeting of the members of the society was held on the 17th of March, at which it was

decided that an application should be made to Parliament for an amended Pharmacy Act. With the requisition of the members was submitted a memorial from Leeds signed by forty-five members and non-members of the Society, but this document was not referred to by the Council in their resolution for calling the meeting. The *Pharmaceutical Journal* now endeavours to produce the impression that the Bill of the Council has been prepared solely to gratify non-pharmacutists, as will be seen from the following extract from the leading article:—

"We may premise that the Council was asked by chemists and druggists, not members of the *Pharmaceutical Society*, to endeavour to obtain a new Bill, or an extension of the Pharmacy Act, which should—

"Render compulsory the examination of all persons commencing the business of chemists and druggists hereafter;

"Reserve the vested rights and interests of chemists and druggists already in business at the time of its passing into law;

"Give to the whole trade a full and fair representation in its governing body; and—

"Protect the present chartered rights of the *Pharmaceutical Society*."

We acknowledge these four bases of operation to be "just and reasonable," and had they really been met by the Council "in a fair and liberal spirit," we should entreat the members of the United Society to aid the Council in getting their Bill enacted.

The preamble and first clause of the Bill are thus paraphrased in the leader:—

"The duty of dispensing medicines is so important, and the danger of its being performed by uneducated persons so great, that for the safety of the public it is necessary that all who undertake it should be specially educated for that purpose; and that the public should have some means of knowing who are, and who are not, qualified for their service, an examination shall be enforced, a register kept, and a special title given to those who may in future compound medicines: therefore—

"After the 1st day of January, 1865, no person shall commence business as a dispensing chemist unless he shall have been examined by the examiners appointed under the Pharmacy Act of 1852, and have received a certificate from them that he is qualified to be placed on the register of chemists and druggists."

An independent member of the Council, for whose opinions we have great respect, points out in a letter published in the *Journal*, the difficulty which arises in the attempt to restrict dispensing to those who are registered. The Act provides that it shall be unlawful for an unregistered person to keep open shop for "the compounding of the prescriptions of duly qualified medical practitioners." But how is the dispenser to distinguish between such prescriptions and family receipts, or receipts copied from standard works? The member of the Council unconsciously supports the incorporation scheme of the United Society in his remarks upon this difficulty. "To attempt the prohibition of preparing medicines from published prescriptions would be simply impossible, so long as the keeping and selling of these medicines, simple and compounded, are not also prohibited. Public safety is more endangered by the sale of medicines by uneducated tradesmen, whether they are called chemists or grocers, than it is by the dispensing of medicines from prescriptions; and my conviction is, that useful legislation affecting our trade must be based upon the restriction of the retail sale of poisons and powerful drugs to registered, and ultimately to examined dealers." This is also the conviction of the Executive Committee of the United Society, for their proposed Act will recognise all claiming to be chemists and druggists in business at the time of the passing of the Act, but will prevent any but qualified men from commencing business as vendors of medicines after that time. This is surely a more efficient measure for securing "the safety of the public," than one which has no provision against the sale of poisons and powerful medicines by ignorant dealers.

Let us now see how the "legitimate interests of those already in business" will be protected, if the Bill of the Pharmaceutical Council becomes law. We will again quote from the leading article:—

"But inasmuch as chemists and druggists who are already in business have obtained a vested interest in the trade, of which it would be unjust to deprive them, and it may be assumed from their experience that they are qualified, this provision shall in no way lessen their rights and privileges, but, on the contrary, those rights and privileges shall be confirmed and perpetuated by placing such persons on the register also; and on their part it is only required that they shall make a declaration, accompanied by the attestation of a duly qualified medical practitioner, that they were in business as dispensers prior to the 1st of January, 1865, and that they pay a sum not exceeding one guinea for such registration.

"And as there are many men employed as assistants to such chemists and druggists, some of whom have been many years so employed, their privilege of commencing business for themselves at some future time without undergoing examination shall be preserved also, and they shall be placed on the register of assistants, on making application for that

purpose, and bringing the certificate of two persons that they were so employed prior to the 1st of January, 1865, the fee for such registration being five shillings; and all persons whose names are on that register will be entitled on commencing business to be placed on the register of chemists and druggists on payment of a fee not exceeding one guinea: this exemption is limited to persons who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years."

All this seems fair enough at the first reading, but if well considered, and compared with various clauses of the Act, it will be found to comprise much that is unfair. In the first place, the invidious distinction between non-examined members of the Pharmaceutical Society and chemists possessing an equal claim to the patronage of the public is perpetuated. The latter are placed on a lower level, from which they cannot raise themselves unless they submit to examination. Again, every chemist must come to the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society provided with a good character from a medical practitioner, and must accept the decision of the Registrar with respect to his fitness for registration, unless he thinks proper to appeal from this decision and submit his claim to the consideration of the Council. To go from the Registrar to the Council would simply be jumping out of the frying-pan into the fire. Again, the candidate for registration must pay the Pharmaceutical Society for this strange confirmation of his rights and privileges. The regulations respecting the registration of assistants are equally unjust, and will crush the hopes of many clever youths who have not yet attained the age of twenty-one.

Passing over the description given in the leading article of the provisions made for ensuring the correctness of the Register, we come to the following passage:—

"Such is the scope of the statutory clauses as far as regards examination and registration, but then it is right that all persons should have a voice in their governing body; therefore every person registered as a chemist and druggist by virtue of examination shall be eligible for election as an Associate of the Pharmaceutical Society, and as such he shall be entitled to attend, take part in, and vote at all meetings of the Society.

"And to extend the benefit of the Benevolent Fund which has been established by the Society, and which can now only be administered to persons who are actually connected with the Society at the time of application, or to the widows or orphans of persons who were so connected up to the time of their death, it shall be lawful to relieve therefrom all persons who are, or ever have been, registered under the Pharmacy Act of 1852 or this Act."

The organ of the Council acknowledges that "all persons should have a voice in their governing body;" but the Bill does not allow even a whisper to those persons who have not passed the examination of the Pharmaceutical Society. They must pay and be silent while their affairs are being managed by the examined and unexamined members and associates of the Pharmaceutical Society. The extension of the Benevolent Fund is of little importance to the general body of the trade so long as the registered chemists and druggists are not allowed to participate in its management. No provision is made for appointing local boards of examination or for altering the present system of examination which presses so heavily upon those chemists who reside at a distance from London. Chemists and druggists seldom have long purses or much spare time, and if they are compelled by law to pass an examination, their certificates ought to be obtained cheaply and readily.

Such, then, is the proposed Pharmacy Act of 1864. We do not suppose that the Legislature will sanction its provisions, and we are inclined to think that its framers are sorry they did not prepare something more acceptable to the trade. This opinion is founded upon some remarks in the leading article of the *Journal* respecting the desirability of adopting Mr. Orridge's proposition to recognise all *bonâ fide* chemists and druggists as eligible to election for membership.

The Committee of the United Society having received from the chemists and druggists of Sheffield, Bradford, Nottingham, and Hull unmistakable indications of the feeling of the trade against the proposed Pharmacy Act, have sent us a full and frank avowal of their policy in the form of an address to the trade, which will be found in another part of our journal. They have also sent us a list of the contributions already received for the Defence and Incorporation Fund, which we have much pleasure in publishing, though to make room for it without encroaching upon space devoted to readable matter, we have been compelled to add *four extra pages* to our number. We trust that this Fund will grow rapidly, for we are convinced that the proposed Act of Incorporation upon which the money subscribed will be expended, is just what is wanted to improve the position of the trade and to preserve their interests.

But "*Audi alteram partem.*" If little can be said in favour of the Bill of the Pharmaceutical Council, a very long letter may be written upon it by a pharmaceutical chemist, as our readers will see if they turn to our Correspondence columns. We welcome this champion of the Council to the lists of discussion, which are open to all comers, and we trust that many of his brother pharmacæutists will be induced by his example to join in the tilting.

A REVIEW OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

BY J. C. BRAITHWAITE AND J. C. BROUGH.

IV.—THE EARTHS AND THEIR PREPARATIONS.

THIS group includes some important medicinal agents and many articles employed in pharmaceutical and chemical processes. In the Brit. Ph., formulæ are given for preparing several members of this group that are merely named in the Mat. Med. of the older pharmacopœias, and two or three new preparations are described.

BARYTA.

This earth is represented by one salt only, viz.,—

Chloride of Barium.— $\text{BaCl} + 2\text{HO}$. This is placed in the Appendix, without a process, among articles employed in chemical analysis. Processes are given in E. and D., but not in L.

Solution of Chloride of Barium.—This is placed in the Appendix as a test solution, and contains one oz. of the crystallized salt in ten fl. oz. of distilled water. This is preferable to the solution in the Appendix of Ph. L., which contains 3j of the salt to one fl. oz. of water, and is too strong for ordinary analytical purposes.

Omissions.—"Barytæ Carbonas" and "B. Sulphas," E. D. Mat. Med.; "Liq. Barii Chloridi," D., "Solutio Barytæ Muriatis," E. In omitting the last two poisonous solutions from the list of medicinal preparations the compilers of the Brit. Ph. have acted wisely.

LIME.

CALX—Lime.— CaO . This familiar substance is described in the Mat. Med. with absurd fulness of detail. Those who use the Pharmacopœia scarcely require the information that lime is obtained "in light lumps, externally of a dirty white colour, white within."

CALEIS HYDRAS—Slaked Lime.—This is now dignified by a place among the official preparations. The process given consists in slaking two pounds of recently burned lime with one pint of distilled water, in a covered metal pot, and sifting the products when cool.

LIQUOR CALEIS—Solution of Lime.—This is prepared by agitating slaked lime with distilled water. When required for use the clear solution may be drawn off from the subsided lime with a siphon. It is a saturated solution, and, consequently, resembles the "Liquor" of L. and D., and the "Aqua Calcis" of E.

LIQUOR CALEIS SACCHARATUS—Saccharated Solution of Lime.—This is one of the novelties of the Brit. Ph. It is simply a solution of lime in which the earth is rendered much more soluble by the addition of sugar. One fluid ounce contains 7·11 grains of lime, or nearly twelve times as much as an equal quantity of Liquor calcis. The dose is from one to two fl. dr. in water or milk. A saccharated solution of lime was first used by Trousseau, and a solution, stronger than that of the Ph. Brit., was afterwards introduced into British practice by Dr. John Cleland.

LIQUOR CALEIS—Liquor of Lime.—Same as that of L. and D.; differs from that of E. in containing olive, instead of linseed oil.

CALEIS PHOSPHATÆ PRÆCIPITATA.—Precipitated Phosphate of Lime.— $3\text{CaO}, \text{PO}_5$. This is ordered to be made by the D. process, which consists in dissolving bone ash in hydrochloric acid, and precipitating by ammonia. It is used for making "Pulvis Antimonialis." There is no corresponding preparation in L. or E.

Bone Ash, which consists principally of phosphate of lime, is placed in the Appendix. It represents the "Cornu ustum," L., which is a crude phosphate of lime, prepared

from horn by fire. Bone ash is employed in the preparation of sodæ phosphas, and the lime salt noticed above.

CALX CHLORATA—Chlorinated Lime.—This is the "Calx Chlorinata," L. E. D., and is now correctly defined "as hypochlorite of lime, CaO, ClO , with chloride of calcium and variable amount of hydrate of lime." No process is given, the Pharmacopœia Committee having in this case followed the example of the London college, and accepted the product found in commerce, merely giving tests for its purity.

LIQUOR CALCEIS CHLORATÆ—Solution of Chlorinated Lime.—This is the "Liq. Calceis Chlorinatæ," D., and is prepared by triturating one lb. of chlorinated lime with one gallon of distilled water, and filtering through calico. Surely the proportion of chlorinated lime might have been left to the prescriber, and the preparation of the solution to extemporaneous pharmacy. The dose is from 20 to 40 minims in advanced stages of typhoid fever. This solution is also applied externally to foul ulcers.

CALCEIS CARBONAS PRÆCIPITATA—Precipitated Carbonate of Lime, CaO, CO_2 —This is the D. preparation, with the name altered in gender, "præcipitatum" having become "præcipitata." To make it, a hot solution of chloride of calcium is precipitated by one of carbonate of soda. It is a good introduction, being in many respects preferable to prepared chalk, with which it is identical in composition. According to the Mat. Med. of the Brit. Ph. it is employed for making "mistura cretæ;" but when we come to refer to the formula for this preparation we find ordinary prepared chalk ordered. This is one of the numerous instances of careless editing which disfigure the work.

CRETA PRÆPARATA—Prepared Chalk.—This is defined in the Mat. Med. as "carbonate of lime, CaO, CO_2 , nearly pure;" it is prepared by the D. process.

Chalk is noticed in the Appendix, where we may obtain the valuable information that it is "soft white amorphous native carbonate of lime." Every pharmaceutical student ought to make a note of this, so that he may be in a position to recognize a piece of chalk if he should ever happen to meet with this rare substance.

Marble is also noticed in the Appendix among articles employed in the preparation of medicines. It is a good introduction, being far preferable to prepared chalk for generating carbonic acid.

MISTURA CRETÆ—Chalk Mixture.—This closely resembles the L. and D. preparations, being made from prepared chalk, gum arabic, syrup, and cinnamon water. Some months before the Brit. Ph. appeared, Mr. B. S. Proctor contributed a paper to the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* upon this popular mixture, and clearly explained his reasons for preferring prepared chalk to the precipitated carbonate of lime as the chief ingredient. As Mr. Proctor's decision upon any point in practical pharmacy may be safely accepted, we are glad that the intention of the Pharmacopœia Committee to employ the purer but less eligible substance in the preparation of this mixture has not been carried out. (See Calceis Carbonas præcipitata, above.)

PULVIS CRETÆ AROMATICUS—Aromatic Powder of Chalk.—This replaces the "Confectio aromatica," L. It differs essentially from "Pulv. Cretæ Co.," L. E. D., by containing saffron and cloves, and by omitting the tormentil root and long pepper of the L. form. The new "Pulv. Cretæ arom. eum Opio" will be noticed among preparations of opium.

In the Appendix we find the following articles in addition to those already noticed:—

Chloride of Calcium dried at a dull red heat. This is noticed as an article employed in the preparation of medicines.

Solution of Chloride of Calcium, containing 1 oz. of the salt in 10 fl. oz. of distilled water; also a **Saturated Solution of Chloride of Calcium** prepared by dissolving 336 gr. of the salt in 1 fl. oz. of distilled water. Both solutions are intended for qualitative analysis.

Plaster of Paris is placed among articles employed in chemical analysis, and a filtered solution of the same under the name of **Solution of Sulphate of Lime** is placed with a form for preparing it among the tests.

MAGNESIA.

MAGNESIA—Magnesia.— MgO . The article to which this

familiar name is applied is not the "Magnesia" which has hitherto been official, but the heavy calcined magnesia prepared from the heavy carbonate.

MAGNESIA LEVIS—Light Magnesia.— MgO . This is identical with the "Magnesia" of L. E. and D., and differs from the preceding preparation only in its greater levity, the volumes corresponding to the same weight, being to each other as $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. It is prepared by calcining the light carbonate. Our readers must bear in mind that when Magnesia and Magnes. Carb. are prescribed according to the Ph. Brit., without the addition of "levis," the heavy preparations are to be dispensed.

MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS—Sulphate of Magnesia.— $\text{MgO}, \text{SO}_3 + 7\text{HO}$. In Mat. Med. only.

ENEMA MAGNESIÆ SULPHAS—Enema of Sulphate of Magnesia.—This resembles the "Enema catharticum" D. in containing 1 oz. of Epsom salt and 1 fl. oz. of olive oil; but differs from it in containing 15 fl. oz. of mucilage of starch, instead of 16 fl. oz. of mucilage of barley. It is doubtless a useful cathartic, but appears to us to be out of place in the national pharmacopœia. There is no reason why the proportions ordered should be adopted whenever an enema of Epsom salts is prescribed.

MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS—Carbonate of Magnesia.— $3(\text{MgO}, \text{CO}_2 + \text{HO}) + \text{MgO}, 2\text{HO}$. This is identical with the "Magnesiæ Carbonas ponderosum," D., and is prepared by the D. process slightly modified. It is a white granular powder.

MAGNESIÆ CARBONAS LEVIS—Light Carbonate of Magnesia.—This is the same substance in a different physical condition. Under the microscope it is found to be partly amorphous with numerous slender prisms intermixed. The form for preparing is essentially the same as that given in D. under "Magnesiæ Carbonas," which name this preparation also bears in L. and E. (see above). **Solution of Ammonio-Sulphate of Magnesia** is introduced in the appendix as a test-liquor, with a process for preparing it.

ALUMINA.

ALUMEN—Alum.—This is defined in the Mat. Med. as "Sulphate of Alumina and Potash, $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3, 3\text{SO}_3 + \text{KO}, \text{SO}_3 + 24\text{HO}$," and the tests given are applicable to alum having this composition. Most of the alum of commerce, however, is ammonia-alum, sulphate of ammonia prepared from the residuary liquor of the gas-works being substituted for sulphate of potash in the manufacture. The properties of these two alums are so similar that they are seldom distinguished. The compilers of the United States Pharmacopœia have made both of them official, and it is much to be regretted that the same course has not been adopted by the Medical Council. Ammonia-alum will still be used in spite of the pharmacopœia tests.

ALUMEN EXSICCATUM—Dried Alum.—This is ordered to be prepared by heating alum (potash alum) in a porcelain capsule till aqueous vapour ceases to be disengaged. If ammonia-alum be employed the heat must not be sufficient to drive off the ammonia.

TRADE SWINDLING.

The vendor of the "Royal Vermin Exterminator" is still pursuing his vocation of swindling, though it appears he now represents the firm of L. Morton & Co., of 25, Temple-street, Bristol.

A victim residing in the Black country writes to us as follows.—"A person called upon me on 8th April, professing to represent a firm, Messrs. L. Morton & Co., 'Manufacturers of the Royal Vermin Exterminator,' 25, Temple-street, Bristol. Bill-heads printed as above; upon the strength of this assertion, I purchased, as you will see by enclosed account, a quantity of his powders amounting to £2, less 5s., with the understanding that the town was to be billed, and advertisements inserted in the local papers. Not having heard from the firm I wrote to them, addressing as above, and received my letter back again through the Dead-letter Office, with 'No such firm in Temple-street' written on it by the postman. Trusting that the letter will act as a warning to young beginners, and others older in the trade, I shall feel obliged by your giving it a corner in your paper."

* See last volume, page 279.

THE BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

(From *The Lancet*.)

THE fact cannot be too clearly understood that, for any practical end, no "British Pharmacopœia" can now be said to exist. The Pharmacopœia, which was compiled under a divided responsibility by committees working at great distances, has proved a book which, scientifically and practically, is in its present state a failure. It has fallen still-born from the hands of its authors, so far as London practitioners are concerned; and there is, at this moment, in the shops of the dispensing chemists of England few greater rarities than a physician's prescription from what pretends to be the national Pharmacopœia. It is worthy of note, too, that some of the more glaring errors or accidents of the large edition have been silently repaired in the small volume, which purports to be a reproduction. But scores of useless directions and bad processes remain. We shall never submit to call hydrarg. chloridum corrosive sublimate, or to lose an old infusion of gentian, or to spoil our blistering-paste, to oblige the authors of the Pharmacopœia; or generally to put ourselves out to the extent of going to school again, until the book from which we are to learn is revised and freed from its errors and blunders. We believe that the plan of appointing a single responsible editor, whose sheets shall be subject to revision, is that most likely to be successful. Unless the Council resolve to do some such gentle violence to the paternal feelings of the compilers of this book, it seems, from several recent manifestations of their misplaced affection, that they will be pretty sure to spare the scissors and spoil the child. There is some talk of publishing an Appendix of corrections; but the profession will not care to be made the whipping-post of the Pharmacopœia Committee, by having to read two dull books instead of one. They would like to have a correct Pharmacopœia, instead of one full of errors and another full of corrections. If the Pharmacopœia Committee of the Medical Council are unwilling to have this provided, Dr. Billing suggested last week at the College of Physicians that it might be a desirable course that that College should issue an amended edition of their London Pharmacopœia—a proceeding which would of course be, from an imperial point of view, far from desirable or respectful, but which might be justified by certain contingencies.

DOCTORS AND CHEMISTS.

THE following amusing article, which appeared some time ago as a "leader" in the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, is an important expression of public feeling in favour of the preservation of the present rights of chemists and druggists:—

"Time was, and that not so long ago, when the practice of physic was in the most barbarous condition. The strongest poisons were then the most favourite drugs, and the knife termed a lancet was in constant requisition. To use an expression of the time, physic was 'thrown in,' and the being into which it was thrown was that exquisitely delicate and eminently complicated piece of organised machinery—that creature so 'fearfully and wonderfully made'—that 'paragon of animals, MAN.' Then limbs were cut off by the stop-watch, and the operation, if brief, was pronounced 'beautiful,' though the patient died. Every morning there was nicking of arms and pricking of veins, and the predominant idea of saving life was to save it by letting out, until the victim grew dizzy and swooned, the red warm life-stream from his collapsing veins. Drastic drugs and violent chemicals—things pungent, blistering, and poisonous—were given in such quantities that the patient soon found his doctor to be, as the witty Frenchman described him, 'the man who kills you to-day to save you from dying to-morrow.' In some public dispensaries at that time—and we are writing of a period as recent as thirty years ago—above a score of poor people might be seen in a morning all seated in a row, holding their own basins, while from a score of bare and bandaged arms there poured in a bowed line like that of a churchwarden's pipe, a thin crimson stream. That emptying of people's veins was done in such places out of kindness and as a work of charity. If

the blood was thin, or thick, or light, or dark, a sage shake of the head pronounced it bad, and the poor were almost led to believe that they would live for ever if they could only step outside their skins and sit, as Sidney Smith proposed, in their bones. Then the quantity and potency of the physic given was truly alarming. The judge who facetiously proposed that the doctor should send out his liquids in 'the wood' instead of in the bottle was an economist worthy of those drenching days when doctors' bills were thought reasonable or unreasonable, according to the bulk and variety of the medicine supplied—when powder and potion, ointment and pill, blisters and cupping-glasses, lancets and cauteries, scarified a man inwardly and outwardly until he felt as eels may be supposed to feel when they are skinned alive. The victim of all that professional savagery was taught to believe and *did* believe that violent measures were necessary, and that he was the most zealous soldier of medical science who brought to the attack the largest boxes of pills, the largest bottles of mysterious nastiness, and the most portentous variety of weapons of war.

"Well, let us be thankful that *that* system has departed. It is not the plan now-a-days to light a fire in a man's inside by means of deadly doses of corrosive stuff, and then to tell the agonized sufferer that his agony is a favourable symptom, and that 'the medicine is struggling with the disease.' It is not so fashionable to set up commotion, anguish, and the throes of revolution in the home department of a man's abdominal amplitude, and then to tell him with all the gravity of a Minister of the Interior that for him those throes of revolution are the requisite preludes of internal reform. Nor are patients on their part so ignorant as they were. They used to delight in the grim, formal torturer, as an energetic and zealous man, and if they suffered more under him they got more for their money, as did the man who complained of giving half-a-crown to a dentist for drawing his tooth in an instant, whereas for the smaller charge of sixpence the blacksmith had spent half an hour over a similar job, and had into the bargain dragged him three times round the room. That was the era of physic in its uncivilized state, and a remnant of the not remarkably remote day when the 'healing art' shortened the average of life a great many years, and when the heir who was weary of waiting for his estate had but to persuade his venerable papa to call in his trusty 'leech,' and allow himself to be put through a medical course. For in that older time to which we allude astrology was mixed up with medicine, calomel was administered by the drachm until the teeth fell out and the bones decayed; 'crabb's eyes' and 'oil of bricks,' and strange unnameable things, nasty to think of and nauseous of taste, were among the favourite remedies of the Pharmacopœia; and Royalty itself—aye, Majesty ermined and sceptered—was dosed with powdered mummy, as if the house of Plantagenet were to be cured of all ills by swallowing in fetid powder the dessicated dust of some Egyptian king. Shakespeare has moralized on the base uses to which a monarch may be put after death; but it did not occur to him that in his time the ancient Egyptians—possibly the pyramid-builders themselves—were being sent out, bit by bit, in powders to be *taken* in jelly three times a day. We censure not the doctors of old for that drenching system which lasted beyond our boyhood. The people demanded it. The age knew no better. The charm and secret of medical authority were in the mystery with which it was enveloped, and when the tide of reason and reform did begin to set in the multitude were indignant at the first physicians who found courage to withhold the knife and to give forth no basketful of boxes and big-bellied bottles; but most indignant were they when Esculapius, jun., told them to wash themselves inside and out with clean water, and then sent them, with some instructions about diet and drink, empty-handed away.

"But we are entitled to recall these facts to memory when the profession seeks to prevent that respectable and intelligent body of men, the chemists and druggists, from telling a poor man what may do him good for a cold. It is announced that next year a bill is to be introduced to prevent any druggist from prescribing for a poor man. The aim of this new measure is to force all classes to consult the profession about all their ailments, great or small. No toothaches are to be cured, no twinges of cholic abated, no colds mollified, and no teething powders given to fractious babies, except by some diploma-ed and certificated Sawbones, who will of course, if

only for the dignity of the cloth, charge half-a-crown for the job. We anticipate for such a bill the indignant displeasure of the public and its prompt rejection by the House. It is not our intention here to do battle for the whole of the druggists so called. There are impostors who pretend to be druggists and are not—men who after working in a surgery or infirmary for a few years have put up a sign and some red and blue bottles, and have undertaken to deal out drugs, although their sole knowledge of drugs is limited to such a share as they may have imbibed through their fingers in washing gallipots or in rubbing down every morning the legs of the doctor's horse. But the chemists proper are most useful members of society, whose qualifications are far higher than their modest charges imply. We may say of some of them that their business is itself a work of charity, and that their usefulness is best shown in close attention to it. Their knowledge of the qualities and properties of drugs is the result of a larger daily experience in the examining and handling of such things than any medical man can possess, and in those common cases of common and easily recognisable complaints which come daily before them, they will frequently, for a few coppers, do better for the poor man than the most popular and high-charging of the fashionable representatives of the Faculty. The attempt to stop the druggist from dispensing medicine is a foolish proceeding. It will not succeed; it is made against the public wish; it is conceived in a narrow spirit, and, from what we know of the intelligence, the liberality, and the good taste of all the abler members of the medical body, we are sure that it has not so much as a majority of the doctors on its side."



The Chemist's Price-book or Retail Counter Companion. By JOSEPH GODDARD, M.P.S. Seventh Edition. London, 1864. Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street. Pp. iv.—296. Price 5s.

THIS standard trade-list is so well known to most of our readers that the announcement of a seventh edition would be almost sufficient notice of its appearance. For those few tyros who do not know of its existence we would simply tell them, for their information, that it consists of a list of about 5000 drugs, chemicals, preparations, and sundries sold or used by pharmacutists, arranged alphabetically, columns being provided for the insertion of the places in stock or shop, the selling-prices per dram, per oz. and per lb. to retailers and surgeons, and the cost-price of every article. The book is printed on good thick blue wove paper, and is ruled throughout. At the end are several tables and memoranda, which will be found useful a dozen times a-day in carrying on either a retail or wholesale business.

Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association, at the Eleventh Meeting, held in Baltimore, September, 1863.

It is with a great deal of pleasure that we hail the appearance of the above work, showing as it does that our energetic American brethren can still work as hard as ever in the interests of man, in spite of the trouble that is gradually devastating their great country. There is something truly grand in seeing these men pursuing their investigations with perfect deliberation and calmness almost within sight and sound of the horrors of battle. Referring our readers to our review of the last volume of the Proceedings of the Association (vol. iv., p. 253) for an account of the object of this body, we shall give a short sketch of the more interesting papers contained in the present work, deferring the more particular consideration of several of them until the war waging in this country between the Pharmaceutical Federals and Trade Confederates has somewhat abated.

The meeting for 1863 was held at Baltimore, and lasted five days. Several most important papers and reports were read during the session, and on the last day of meeting resolutions of congratulation, moved by Professor Parrish, were adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Council of the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

The reports commence with that by Mr. F. F. Mayer, on the progress of chemistry and pharmacy throughout the world during the preceding year. It contains condensed accounts of all the important discoveries and researches, and gives copious references to the works in which the papers containing them first appeared. The reports by the Corresponding Secretary on the Colleges of Pharmacy at present existing in America is of almost purely local interest, and the same remark will apply to that on the New York drug market, by a committee especially appointed for the purpose. It appears that the adulteration of drugs is carried on to an enormous extent in America. The report winds up with some very severe strictures on the Government for winking at such transactions. In a report on the comparative value of European and American aconite Professor Parrish states that, from careful experiments made on both, the American root contained twice as much aconitine as the European specimen. Mr. P. W. Bedford describes an excellent method of preserving essential oils. Instead of using a bottle, he uses a syringe, which fits mouth downwards, with a ground glass conical hole, the syringe being supported in a sort of rack. Two articles are on "Sanguinarina," by Dr. Thomas, and another on "Fluid Extracts," by Mr. W. Procter, we shall return to later. The position of pharmacy as the handmaiden of medicine, is well conceived and most delicately carried out by Professor Parrish, the whole subject of counter practice being touched on with effect and excellent taste. It concludes by claiming for pharmacy "an equal and independent place—no longer as a handmaiden but as a modest and docile sister—beside the more numerous and distinguished branch of the medical family."

The Association will meet next year at Cincinnati, and prizes will be given for the best essays on "*Cimicifuga racemosa*," and on the culture and preparation of *Elaterium* in the United States, accompanied by a specimen of product of not less than 120 grains.

A Toxicological Chart; exhibiting at one view the symptoms, treatment, and mode of detecting the various poisons, mineral, vegetable, and animal, &c. By W. STOWE, M.R.C.S.E. London: Churchill and Sons. Twelfth Edition, mounted on cloth, 2s.; on rollers, 5s.

WE must confess to being very fond of seeing the walls of a study or surgery well placarded with useful tables and charts. Mr. Stowe's is one which no pharmacist should be without. In these days of continued accidental and wilful poisonings our readers are often called upon to administer antidotes, and we fear that much valuable time is too frequently lost in hunting up symptoms and treatment in "Taylor," or similar works. In the chart before us everything is given in the tabular form, and may be found in an instant. The chart is divided into four parts:—1, Mineral poisons; 2, Vegetable poisons; 3, Animal poisons, including stale fish, and bites of venomous and rabid animals; 4, Asphyxia, or suspended animation. The symptoms, treatment, and method of detecting each poison are arranged in parallel columns, and are drawn up with great care and exactitude. Amongst the mineral poisons the treatment of bismuth is mentioned, but it is questionable whether it is a poison *per se*. We remember some years since being horrified by seeing a distinguished foreign chemist coolly swallow a large dessert spoonful of this compound as a remedy for diarrhoea. He, however, quickly quieted us with the assurance, that when perfectly pure it had no poisonous effect on the animal system, the cause of death arising from its use being due to the large quantities of arsenic and other impurities nearly always contained in the ordinary quality. Under the head of asphyxia, we are glad to see the Sylvester method of restoring suspended animation is strongly recommended. One or two accidental errors have crept into this edition of Mr. Stowe's chart; for instance, under "iodine" we find iodide of *soda* mentioned; and under "silver," the chromate of that metal is stated to be *yellow*. These errors of course are unimportant, and almost correct themselves. It would, we think, be a great improvement if the "rules" separating the columns were somewhat thicker, as at present, especially in a bad light, the lines of the more crowded portions are apt to run together. This, however, is a matter of little importance, and does not interfere in any way with the very high value to be placed on Mr. Stowe's production.

The Prescriber's Pharmacopœia: containing the "British Pharmacopœia of 1864," arranged in classes according to their action, with their composition and doses By a PRACTISING PHYSICIAN. Fifth Edition. London, Churchill and Sons, 1864. Pp. xii.—156. Price 2s. 6d.

ALTHOUGH ostensibly written for practising physicians, there is an immense amount of useful information in this little book which will be found especially serviceable to the chemist. The great feature of the work is the division of medicines, with their different classes, with the minimum and maximum doses of each. The arrangement of the matter throughout is alphabetical, and the composition of the more simple preparations is often given. In many instances, too, a list of incompatibles is appended to the remedy,—an extract will show this more fully.

INFUSUM DIGITALIS.

Comp. Digitalis dried, 30 grs., water, 10 fl. oz.

Dose. fl. oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ —fl. oz. 1.

Incomp. Iron preparations, acetate of lead.

At the end is a classified list of poisons and counter-poisons, followed by several useful tables and memoranda. The index is particularly full, and every pains has been taken to facilitate easy reference to any part of the work. We can safely recommend this little book to our readers as one of the best of the many manuals called into existence by the appearance of the "British Pharmacopœia."

Tables of Chemical Formulæ. Arranged by W. ODLING, M.B., F.R.S. etc. London: Taylor and Francis, 1864. pp. 16. Price 1s.

A very useful set of chemical tables has just been compiled by Dr. Odling, principally, we believe for the use of the pupils belonging to his classes. As, however, they contain information not to be found elsewhere in so concise a form, we have great pleasure in recommending them to our most scientific readers. We need hardly say that Dr. Odling adopts the unitary system of notation throughout; and if for nothing else, this little work will be highly useful in making the followers of the old-fashioned system familiar with the new formulæ and atomic weights. The first five tables contain the elements and their atomic weights classified in groups, with reference to their chemical behaviour, and not according to their physical properties. We are somewhat surprised, however, to find that Dr. Odling classes "Thallium" amongst the alkaline metals, in accordance with the views of certain French chemists, whose pertinacity in sticking to their erroneous opinions is greater than their power of drawing logical conclusions. If any of our readers are of this way of thinking, we recommend them to read the extract from the Chemical Society's *Journal*, which will be found under our general head of "Science." The tables which follow, give the atomic and specific heats of the principal elements, the normal vapour densities of a large number of elements and compounds, the primary hydrides and their oxides, the oxygen acids, the homologous organic groups, winding up with the primary multiple and mixed types. This little book will be found quite indispensable to any of our readers commencing in good earnest the study of the unitary system. We would, however, warn them that it not only doubles the atomic weights of oxygen, sulphur, selenium, tellurium, and carbon, but also those of calcium, strontium, barium, magnesium, copper, iron, mercury, lead, and some fifteen or sixteen besides, in accordance with the views of Canizzaro, Deville, and others which are daily gaining ground. By the way, whilst on this subject, may we ask, with all humility, knowing as we do how laboriously this illustrious philosopher is working for the advancement of science, when are we to see the second part of his "Manual of Chemistry," promised in the summer of 1862?

A Dictionary of Chemistry, etc. By H. WATTS, etc. Parts XIV. and XV. Hamaphein—Hyalophane.

THIS excellent work still keeps up the character it has already acquired, and continues to deserve all the praise it is in our power to bestow upon it. In the two parts before us, over 120 pages are taken up with a most masterly monograph on "Heat" by Mr. G. C. Foster, who seems as much at home, and writes as brilliantly on this subject as on others of a more purely chemical nature having his initials in other

parts of the book, while for clear and close reasoning it very nearly beats his famous article on "Classification." This is well-nigh the highest eulogium we can pass on it; and can only say, that these two articles, taken in conjunction, appear to point to a very great fortune for this young philosopher. The articles on "Heptyl" and "Hexyl," and their derivatives, by the Editor and Professor Wanklyn respectively, will be read with great interest by the scientific chemist.



PROPOSED LEGISLATION AFFECTING CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

May 6, 1864.

SIR,—As a chemist and druggist, neither registered nor holding the certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society, I have for years past been able to procure sufficient confidence and support from the public to make me satisfied with my standing, and have considered strict attention to business my best qualification, and the surest way to provide for old age. All at once we seem to have become excited and confused, in consequence, I presume, of the proposed Medical Bill, which threatened to close the shops of all who were not members of the Apothecaries' Society, or of the Pharmaceutical, under pretence of caring for the public. I am never more disgusted than when reading of the sympathy of the medical practitioner for the public. In my younger days I had an excellent opportunity of knowing the secret of this medical philanthropy, and I now hold in abhorrence such sickly twaddle. The question is one of gain, and we ought to have done with shams, and meet the question in its proper character. The Medical and Pharmaceutical Councils represent classes of educated men, and it is their duty to see to their interests. And they are thus acting. Why should we find fault with them for this? If I were a member of the Pharmaceutical Society I should expect the Council to study my interests, and not those outside the Society. But I am not a pharmacist. I don't want to be one. I decline to be registered by that Society, or to be under its government, or to pay a guinea per annum because it represents a different class of objects to those I and others have any care for. By what right do a dozen men, representing only 2,000 out of 16,000, compel us to become registered without our sanction or request? Before this amended Act goes up to Parliament let it be put to the country, and let the outsiders declare whether they wish this self-constituted government to act for them. Are we to be registered as *second class* tradesmen because a few pharmacists meet and so agree? Are we, who are neither interested in scientific pursuits or chemical knowledge, but in the mixed character of a druggist's business, to be drawn into an inferior position, and governed by men whose interests are opposed to ours, and with whom there can be no sympathy? Are we to be blinded to the object of this Act, which is nothing more than a tax upon twelve or fourteen thousand men, who can have no advantage in being under pharmaceutical control, especially with a badge of inferiority, to prop up an institution, which for twenty years past has been repudiated by men in every respect equal to the few belonging to it, and who now have not changed their opinions that it does not represent their wants? Let it boldly assert its determination to advance those belonging to it, and we understand their object, and can appreciate, although for our own sakes we are compelled to oppose.

As the Medical Council desired a medical monopoly, so does the Broomsbury Council hope for a Pharmaceutical restriction. If the United Society hopes to gain the confidence of us who wish to remain as independent as we have hitherto been, let it also be candid. Let it throw off all timidity, and not in seeking to gain the co-operation of the Pharmaceutical, lessen its power, for if it acts for the good of the trade, it must have no dealings with that society. If it has an object at all, let it be understood. If it will boldly declare its politics to be anti-pharmaceutical, then we shall believe it is acting for our good. If it is afraid of being considered opposed to education, it is not worthy of support. Let it rely upon broad principles; no one now can be thought averse to knowledge. Let it sound its note, and depend on itself, but let us bear nothing of such cant as caring for the public. It is a trade society, and professes to have for its objects such purposes as the Pharmaceutical Society thinks beneath its dignity to meddle with. The trade desires to be let alone, or at any rate to remain on an equality in commercial competition. The trade desires the Pharmaceutical Society to attend to the intellectual studies and welfare of its own members, and to trouble itself about the qualifications of outsiders when asked to do so, and not before. The trade wants just such government as will protect it from such deceitful measures as that now proposed by the Pharmaceutical Society.

The Benevolent Fund is thrown open to all, and judging by the success of that of the United Society would likely be greatly augmented thereby, but who will believe that where two applicants seek relief, one a pharmacist and the other a registered chemist, but that the favourite child would in all cases be considered the most deserving? Where partiality exists, there can be no justice. Can it be possible that there exists one outsider who would prefer to be thus linked to a society which despised him?

If there must be an incorporation, then let it be one on a broad base. Let every district manage its own affairs, and by having examination boards in the provinces, members would then be spared expense and trouble, and save money which otherwise will go into the Pharmaceutical coffers. I hope to learn soon that the United Society have resolved to press their proposed Act, in opposition to the Pharmaceutical measure, for after carefully considering the latter, I am convinced of its degrading character to all outsiders, and do not hesitate to sign myself for the first time

AN ANTI-PHARMACEUTIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

SIR,—By referring to the report issued in July last by the Pharmaceutical Society, I find it professes to have 362 members, who have passed their examinations; of which 28 are abroad, 67 in London, and 267 throughout the country. By the side of these, are 1,696 who have subscribed since 1853, and who are placed on equal footing with those who have acquired their degree by study, and not by subscription.

As the safety of the public is supposed to be the reason for legislation, is it likely that members of Parliament will consider the 1696 more competent than the thousands who have never claimed association with the Bloomsbury Institute? If these members themselves would but honestly reflect, they would feel that they were in no way more intelligent than many who are now termed outsiders; and that in many instances, the certificate is a sham and imposition, for it is made to represent intellect, whereas it is but a receipt for so much cash, which the greatest blockhead might have got in 1852. It is of such as these that outsiders are envious? It is to be placed on an equality with these, that the United Society is said to be clamorous? Certainly not, but indignation causes them to be indifferent to membership, whilst such a sham exists. It may be said that these deserve the degree for the money they have given. The Pharmaceutical Society may be indebted to them, but the public and the trade discover no competency, when after 23 years' exertions out of 16,000 tradesmen, only 2,000 have contributed to its support, and only 362 have passed an examination. Where is the honour in being connected with such an institution? For those who have earned their title by merit have arrived at the same distinction as those who have paid cash. I would suggest to those who honourably hold their claim by examination, that they place in conspicuous numbers, the year in which they passed, over their places of business, and thus enlighten the public, and reap their just reward.

When Mr. Bell worked for the trade, his labour was without vindictiveness. His words would not be, "you refused to acknowledge us when we first waited your co-operation. You did not believe in us. Now that we have become important, you shall not be received into our ranks." Yet such is the presumption of the present Council.

If the 362 are willing, every man in business could be placed on an equal footing, and by the liberality of many who have given expression, I doubt not, for the future good and unity of the trade, they would consent. This is the only way to settle the matter, for whilst the outsiders have no wish to deery the 362 examined members, they feel it would be doubtful honour to be placed on a level with the others; but a very great wrong, that these men should be enjoying privileges on the false pretence of being educated.

May 14th, 1864.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
AN OUTSIDER.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

May 3, 1864.

SIR,—We all know how a certain facetious Frenchman (M. Assolant) writes about England and the English. And there are, perhaps, few of us who can rise from the perusal of such mistaken and ungenerous sarcasm unaccompanied by a firm and settled conviction that at the bottom of it all there lies coiled up in fancied invisibility, the "green-eyed monster that makes the meat it feeds on." I regret to say that some such impression as this took possession of my mind after a careful perusal of the correspondence contained in the last number of the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. There is, I fear, at the bottom of all this outcry about the Pharmaceutical Society, a feeling akin to jealousy; otherwise, why denounce in such ungenerous and ungentelemanly phraseology the doings of the Council before making a fair and impartial inquiry into both sides of the question? You, Sir, I am sure, will grant me, in reply to your invitation to Pharmaceutical chemists, a fair amount of space to discuss this matter, even though I should introduce opinions which may seem somewhat at variance with the interests of the United Society. For my own part, and speaking personally, I have every wish that this Society, in so far as it may prove beneficial to all concerned, should go on and prosper. But if it be true that the incorporation of the entire trade into "one ostensible, recognized, and independent body" is a "consummation devoutly to be wished," then it becomes a question, how and in what manner the amalgamation of the younger with the older Society can be most effectually accomplished. It is not my intention on the present occasion to discuss this point, my object being chiefly to defend, if, indeed, defence is needed, the course adopted by the Pharmaceutical Council; and to consider its bearings on "outsiders," and all those who seem to infer that —

"By the pricking of their thumbs,
Something wicked this way comes."

In medical practice, I believe, it is generally considered desirable that a correct diagnosis should be made in order that success may be hoped for. In like manner will it now be desirable that the occupation of a chemist and druggist should be briefly reviewed, in order that such argument as may seem most applicable to the point at issue may be the better understood and appreciated. I have before me a little volume entitled "The Poor Man's Cash Book," which furnishes much information respecting this particular business. I am not acquainted with the author of this publication, but he is certainly entitled to much praise for the very ingenious and generally truthful manner in which he has handled the subject.

[Our correspondent here transcribes several long passages from the work referred to, the general tendency of which is to prove that the business of the chemist and druggist is badly remunerated, extremely onerous, and incapable of supporting the vast numbers who have been unfortunately decoyed into it. We cannot find room for these extracts in the present number.]

The question here arises, if pharmacy is so unremunerative an occupation, what makes it so? Simply this: it is *overcrowded*. And why is it overcrowded? Because, whilst it is generally looked upon as a nice, clean, respectable, remunerative, and gentlemanly occupation, the terms of admission into it are so easy that any youth, however unfitted by nature or education, who may be so inclined, or whose parents may be too proud

to entertain for him a vulgar trade, and too poor to dream of educating him for an expensive profession, may enter it without further preparation than a mere three years' apprenticeship. That many, too many, do enter it under these conditions seems to me sufficiently clear. "True it is a pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true." But is there no remedy? I think, yes. Make the terms of admission into the business more stringent—raise higher and higher the pharmaceutical standard—*legislate for compulsory examination*, and quietly return all grocery, drapery, and general dealing to their proper and respective spheres. Is this arbitrary or severe? The trade demands it. Is it unjust? The future will justify it. And it will all be done by-and-by, and then aspiring youths will probably look before they leap, and no longer "persist in opening ten shops where the public only require one." This is our diagnosis and our remedy.

With regard to the question more especially in dispute, your correspondents fail to perceive in what manner the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society are working for the benefit of the whole trade. They are working for the benefit of the whole trade *because they are working for the future*—because they are endeavouring gradually, and as I think without injustice to anyone, to render the calling what it is capable of becoming, and what, indeed, it ought to become, if there is any truth in science or any value in professional ability. Why is the future so utterly ignored by "outsiders" and non-pharmacologists? Have they no sons or apprentices in whose welfare they take an affectionate interest? I am not quite sure, Sir, that were they to consent for the nonce to be "registered like dirty cabs," or "raddled like sheep," or what would be still more affecting, permit themselves to be "shunned like niggers;" in other words, were they to support the Society, and attach themselves to the advancement, and consequently the success, of pharmacy for its own sake, so generous a sacrifice for so good an end, would not be worthy of the highest commendation. At least it would be twice blessed; blessed in their own present gratification, and in their sons' or apprentices' future prosperity. I commend to them, as earnest and intelligent men, this view of the matter, dismissing at once the "dirty cabs," the "sheep," and the "niggers," as foreign to any notion of any part of the process. "But," say they, "are we to ignore entirely our present interests and consent to be dictated to by the 'Pharmaceutical' Society simply to benefit those who are to come after us?" It has yet to be shown that chemists and druggists now in business will be one iota the worse off by the passing of the amended Pharmacy Act. On the contrary, this Act will begin to work beneficially the moment it comes into operation; and many a young man now in business will probably have cause before he "shuffles off this mortal coil," to bless the "Pharmaceutical Society" and its praiseworthy efforts for the general good of the whole trade. Ah, but the guinea-fee for registration! True that looks suspicious; but can any blame be attached to men who are anxious to place their Society on the best possible footing? They invite all to join them without reserve, and they promise to work on cheerfully and unflinchingly until the object they have in view, viz., the advancement and general prosperity of the calling to which they belong, shall be completely and satisfactorily accomplished.

A great deal of what has been said about the "safety of the public," when taken on its own merits and not as means to an end, I regard as quite unavailing. In reality the public are as safe in the hands of the careful and experienced dispenser as in those of the most erudite pharmacist. But we want educated men, and gentlemen nevertheless, and to give half a dozen good and plausible reasons would be extremely easy were it not more than likely that with what I have yet to say it would occupy too much of your space. From the very fact that a chemist cannot, like a physician, bow a patient out of his presence with "the eloquence of pure science" on his lips, he is frequently subjected to a string of questions respecting the cause of disease and its treatment, which no medical man would ever attempt to answer, or ever could answer if he had: the attempt. And, unfortunately for the success of any Medical Bill which interferes with this kind of "counter practice," the public are excessively provoking. Of course they are very ignorant (?) and very perverse, but that is no fault of ours. All we know is, they won't and they don't apply to the medical man even if they are so advised. Nineteen times out of twenty they either prescribe for themselves, or take nothing and get worse; or what is more to be lamented, they apply at the shop of some specious herbalist, or act on the advice of some chattering friend, anything, in fact, but the correct thing according to the notions of those who, like the gentlemen of the *Medical Times and Gazette*, "cling to the idea of the profession." Now, the earnest chemist would also "cling to the idea of the profession," and as far as possible by enlightening the patient endeavour to overcome his extreme repugnance to seek proper medical advice. In the meanwhile, if he (the chemist) can strap a cut finger or cure a toothache, I presume for the sake of humanity he will not hesitate to do so. We all know that medicine at the best is but a speculative science (so called), and can do but little in the hands of the most learned. The Queen herself suffers from neuralgia, and the Emperor of the French from lumbago (so say the papers), and quinine, acornite, and colchicum, blisters, dry-cupping, and an acupuncture *et hoc genus omne*, whether prescribed by an M.D. or an L.A.C., are no respecters of persons. Disease, and finally death, is the common lot, and to this must we come at last.

But there is one point about this pharmaceutical question which, unfortunately, has developed itself into an "ulcer which never heals;" and very sore and tender does this ulcer appear to be. It so happens that a few pharmaceutical chemists have paid no examination, and yet are receiving equal advantages with those who have. *Prima facie* this seems just ground for complaint; but it must not be forgotten that these men cheerfully came forward with their guinea subscription at a time when the Society was at a discount, and when they might well have withheld their support. Let them have justice and their bond. All were invited, but the many shook their heads; and now that the doors are closed it seems too bad to speak ill of the few, because they are receiving the advantages which they had the courage to pay for. On this account (I mean on account of the few not having passed an examination), it seems that many chemists and druggists aspire to a title, viz., pharmaceutical chemist, (to be obtained by purchase), which would place them in a false light, both as regards the trade and the public at large. Is it not more than strange that any reasonable man, at this stage of the Society's progress, should expect a guinea registration fee to be considered equivalent to much study, much hard work in the laboratory, and much anxiety in preparing (i.e., preparing in a creditable manner) for an examination which, to say the least, is no trifling ordeal? The true "pharmaceutical

chemist" implies, or ought to imply a distinction, and this distinction cannot be purchased with gold, however forcibly your correspondents may argue to the contrary. If it be asked, "for what, then, am I required to pay my guinea?" the reply is, for the advancement of pharmacy for its own sake, and for the sake of the hundreds whose comparatively empty tills at the close of each day, are the real ulcers which never heal, and which never can heal, until some change is effected in the mode of admission into the business. No! If chemists and druggists failed a long time ago to see the value of the title when it was offered for their acceptance, it seems worse than useless now to give expression to a budget of vain regrets:—

"What's done is done; 't amend were next and best to try,
Recrimination is but weak philosophy."

In no other way could the Society have acted at its commencement, and in no other way could its establishment be secured. But your readers may rest assured that time will remove this grievance completely, and leave only qualified men in the field to meet the requirements of the public. Not till then I believe will the public familiarise themselves with the title "pharmaceutical chemist." At present they have no idea as to the meaning it is intended to convey. By way of experiment, I put the question to three intelligent men. The first knew nothing whatever about it; the second entertained some vague notion that it meant something, but what he didn't know; and the third said he had always looked upon it as a piece of humbug calculated to mislead. If this, then, is the state of the public mind with regard to this "coveted" title, is it not time that some plan should be adopted to render its meaning intelligible to all? When that is done, I venture to say the public will appreciate the distinction it involves and act accordingly. But "registered chemists and druggists" have, or will have, nothing to fear from this, on account of circumstances which are too obvious to need explanation. Let it not be understood that in using the word *distinction*, I allude to anything further than is conveyed by the title "pharmaceutical chemist." M.D. is not perhaps a better man or a better practitioner than M.R.C.S., but M.D. having passed a higher-class examination, is fairly entitled to all the good to be derived from his improved position. In like manner, though of course in a lower degree, the chemist who has passed the examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society is fairly entitled to all the advantages (whatever they may be) peculiar to that ordeal; and he is naturally anxious to maintain the character and integrity of the position he has thus attained. He may not be, indeed he often is not, so good a man of business as many unexamined chemists, and the public I believe are no safer in his hands; but he has been at the trouble and expense of reading up, attending lectures, and so forth, and he naturally considers it but just and right that all this preparation should, in due course, bear fruit accordingly.

Another grievance on the part of your correspondents would appear to reside in the fact that "registered chemists and druggists" who have not passed the minor examination, are to be restricted from voting at meetings of the Society. This restriction seems fair enough, since it is next to impossible for the Society consistently to admit into its representation those who do not belong to it. Registration will not, *cannot* constitute a member, but it is a sufficient reply to the demand for the protection of existing interests, and this demand having been conceded, the required fee should not be objected to. That the council will apply this fee to the best advantage, is a point on which nothing can be advanced to the contrary. I have before said that "registered chemists and druggists" will have nothing to fear from the passing of the Pharmacy Act, so far as the public are concerned. The distinction then recognized by law will probably not influence to any material extent the public mind either one way or another, but it will work beneficially by checking at once the ever-increasing numbers who are entering the business under the delusion that it is a most remunerative one. I put the question on this footing, because I am appealing to practical, business-like men, who, perhaps wisely, regard status, improved social position, professional ambition, and all considerations of that character as of secondary importance.

But if the Pharmaceutical Society is to carry everything before it, what of the United Society? Is that to be contemptuously ignored, and its three thousand members unceremoniously disposed of at one fell swoop? I have already intimated that it is not my intention to discuss this point, but I may state my belief, that *could* the United Society quietly and consistently retire before the provisions of the amended Bill, or, what amounts to the same thing, give them its hearty support, it would be better—much better for all; but so long as there is a feeling abroad that the Pharmaceutical Council are acting in direct opposition to the interests of the United Society, such an arrangement is scarcely to be hoped for. I have endeavoured to show that the Pharmaceutical Council do not stand in this position, but, on the contrary, are working for the benefit of the whole trade; and I have pointed out in *what manner* they are doing this. We have seen where the evil lies. Let the truth be repeated. *The Pharmaceutical examinations will keep out of the business two or three out of every six who would otherwise rush headlong into it; and how great a boon this will be, only chemists and druggists themselves can properly estimate. The greatest possible good that could be done to the business, would be to lessen the number of those who are engaged in it; and the two things best calculated to effect this are—time, and a high standard of qualification. But if this is not to be, if the United Society are successful in their projected opposition, then things must go on as now. Each Society must stand on its own merits, and adopt such measures from time to time as circumstances may seem to demand. So far as things have yet gone, the arguments that have been brought forward in opposition to the proposed men are certainly do not justify a continuance of that strenuous opposition, which, if successful, may possibly place the burden on the shoulders of those who are least able to bear it. I trust, therefore, the members of the United Society will think this matter over again. It will detract nothing from their dignity or their wisdom to support the older Society, and throw in their efforts for the attainment of an object which must benefit all. If the Pharmaceutical Council refuse to recognise the United Society as such (wisely or not I cannot say), it is, perhaps, a pardonable weakness. I call it *weakness*, because, in the affairs of men, this kind of justifiable pride will, and often does step in to alter, amend, and determine the point to be decided upon, without reference to anything which wisdom may dictate, or reason approve. But if the gentlemen of the Pharmaceutical Council refuse to recognise the United Society, they at least appeal with*

an earnest sincerity to all chemists and druggists; and whilst very properly acceding to the demand for the protection of existing interests, hold out for universal acceptance the greatest boon that could by any possibility be conferred upon the trade. I may add, that the laudable endeavour to keep out of the business by high class examinations all those who from any cause are not wanted in it, is not only sound policy, but will prove, by-and-by, nothing less than an act of humanity to all concerned. Will non-pharmacutists refuse the offer, because the council, actuated by a spirit of fairness, decline to place them on a level with examined members? The fact that a certain number who were willing to pay for the privilege were admitted years ago without an examination is nothing to the point, and, as an argument, should be dismissed at once. The grievance is one which is yearly becoming less and less. It belongs exclusively to the past, and has nothing whatever to do with the present.

But, again we ask, if all this is to happen, what is to become of the United Society? Will it—*must* it commit self-destruction, or die, in due course, of *canis*? Nothing of the kind. Should the Pharmacy Bill become law, the United Society will still have its special work to do, may still number its members by thousands, and still be instrumental in supplying a want which, before its establishment, was much felt. Let us, then, calmly and fairly look at both sides of the question, and I doubt not that the wisdom and experience of those more especially concerned will lead them in the right direction, and enable them to settle the question on its own merits, to the increased prosperity of those now in the field, not less than to the welfare and well-being of all future pharmacutists.

Apologising for trespassing so largely on your space,

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

W. W.,

Member, by examination, of the Pharmaceutical Society.

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have read the article entitled—"The Proposed Legislation affecting Pharmacy," in the May number of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. As a pharmaceutical chemist I see no objection to the admission of chemists and druggists to the privileges of the Society, provided it can be done consistently with established rule, and provided also the co-operation of the entire trade will be thereby secured. But the point insisted on is the restriction of the title conveying evidence of qualification to examined members. If there are any "outsiders" who are ambitious to *sail under false colours* (and I will not think this of the trade yet), they may rest assured that by calling themselves "members of the Pharmaceutical Society," they will be placed on a perfect equality with pharmaceutical chemists in the matter of their patron the public, who, as a rule, will be found unconscious of the difference.

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Westminster, May 9, 1864.

DEAR SIR,—Every chemist, pharmaceutical or otherwise, will much regret the unhappy occurrence at Liverpool, where a much respected member of the Pharmaceutical Society has by one of those unaccountable mistakes been held responsible for preparing a prescription with strychnine instead of James's Powder. Here is a case illustrating exactly the necessity for all of us to be leucient with our brethren, where as in this case, life has been lost through accident, thoughtlessness if you will, but not ignorance. Who but dispensers know the risk often run by the continued chattering of the customer waiting to be served? In this case, ignorance can hardly be imputed, for the proprietor is a leading member of the educated Society in Bloomsbury-square, and the gentleman acting as his assistant, I presume is also a member, and who during the past two years has dispensed from 5,000 to 6,000 prescriptions. I imagine "50,000 to 60,000" to be a typographical error. Ignorance then cannot be given in this case as a cause why poisons should be dispensed by Pharmacutists only, but clearly shows that the special training of this much vaunted body does not prevent an accident, which had it occurred to an outsider, would have been put forth as a further reason, for compulsory education under Pharmaceutical direction. This case is a type of the majority, and which as often occurs to members of the Pharmaceutical Society as to non-members. It is not a question for society-capital to be made of, but one for all of us deeply to regret, well knowing that with any amount of education all are liable to accidents, and unfortunately in our business, accidents too often irreparable. Then let us rather take warning, and let those who have tried to raise the pharmacutists at the expense of others, remember that the like may happen to any of us, and that it would be more becoming to try and excuse any who may have acted in the same unaccountable manner, as this member of the Pharmaceutical Society.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
JOHN WADDE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

SIR,—The late melancholy case of accidental poisoning at Liverpool has called forth letters from different persons, reminding chemists of the vast responsibility resting upon them, and the necessity existing that the utmost care should be taken in the dispensing of medicines. Various precautionary measures, too, have been suggested, such as the use of poison-labels, corks, &c., and the registration of all chemists by an institution established ostensibly for the protection of the public. Now, if we look at the matter for a moment, we shall perceive that these good advisers are at fault as to the cause of mistakes, therefore of course, as to the way of preventing them. It is not because a man has not learnt the difference between James's powder and strychnia that he takes down the latter instead of the former, and thus poisons the patient. He may have the certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society framed and glazed in the shop window, and all his bottles covered with sand-paper, yet he is just as likely to err as if none of these things existed. Mistakes of this kind very seldom arise from ignorance, but from the state of mind a person is in. A man may, especially in our business, be so harassed as to become unconscious of what he does: he cannot therefore be considered accountable for his actions, so that if he does make a fatal mistake it must be the height of injustice to bring a criminal verdict against him. Everyone who has stood behind a counter where much dispensing is carried on, knows how sometimes the mental faculties will be exhausted.

so that it is a wonder more mistakes do not occur. A chemist ought to have as little to confuse and distract him as possible, but lately everything appears to be done to make his position more trying. We take, for instance that interesting prodigy of medical science, the *British Pharmacopœia*, a publication so confusing, and at the same time so ridiculous, that a person not knowing its origin might ask the question, whether it emanated from a lunatic asylum or a conclave of old women.

But again: the medical profession now appear arrayed against the pecuniary interests of the poor druggist, jealous of his sometimes getting an odd twopence out of a cough mixture, which, of course, no one but a professor of the healing art has a right to compound. The Medical and Pharmaceutical Councils are striving in some way or other to contract the power of the chemist. To induce the people at large to give their countenance to an Act, they are told, and of course believe, its existence is essential to their personal safety. Now we don't wish to dispute this fact, but it certainly seems rather strange that the very place where any danger exists is left unguarded; it certainly seems hardly safe for hucksters, grocers, &c., entirely ignorant of the nature of medicines to be allowed indiscriminately to retail them, and (which has been done) substitute pulv. opii ture. for pulv. rhei ture., and oxalic acid for Epsom salts. Yet this is to be permitted, while a man who has been in the business for years as a respectable chemist, is to pay a guinea for the privilege of making up a prescription. Will the chemists and druggists of England submit thus to be trampled on, by powers with which they have nothing at present to do? Why do they not rise up to a man, and set at defiance these attempts to contract their energies and fleece their pockets? They would then show themselves worthy of the name of Englishmen, and once again realise the truth of the saying, that "Britons never will be slaves."

CHEMIST.



SAVORY AND MOORE'S ATROPIZED AND CALABARIZED GELATINE.

In the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of July 15, 1863, is an account by Mr. Tegetmeier of the singular properties of the ordeal bean of Calabar, the *Physostigma venenosum*. The article describes the singular effect of this poisonous bean in causing contraction of the pupil, when a solution is dropped into the eye, its action being precisely the reverse of that of the *Atropa Belladonna*.

It is obvious that so potent and peculiar an agent was not likely to remain long unutilized, and as soon as a supply of this scarce seed could be obtained it was applied to practical purposes. The mode of using it, by dropping a solution into the eye, being found inconvenient, Mr. Stretfield proposed saturating small pieces of paper with the solution, and placing them beneath the eyelid. This plan is also inconvenient, as it necessitates the removal of the paper subsequently. Messrs. Savory and Moore have recently, at the suggestion of Mr. Ernest Hart, introduced a new and very convenient mode of employing the remedy.

The solution of the Calabar bean is mixed with gelatine, and then evaporated, so as to leave an exceedingly thin film. This film is cut up into minute circular discs, about the size of this letter O.

One of these is easily placed in the eye, by directing the patient to gaze upwards, and while the eye is in this position drawing down the under lid and applying the gelatine to the lower part of the ball. The eye is then closed, the gelatine speedily softens, and the remedial agent is slowly dissolved and absorbed. As before stated the action of the Calabar bean is to cause complete contraction of the iris, so as to give rise, temporarily, to the condition of imperforate iris. The advantage to the oculist of being able to produce this condition at will, need not be insisted on.

Messrs. Savory and Moore have also prepared gelatine discs with belladonna for dilating the pupil. These are made of several degrees of strength, containing respectively $\frac{20}{1000}$ th, $\frac{30}{1000}$ th, and $\frac{100}{1000}$ th of a grain of atropine. The certainty of action of these discs and the greater convenience in use over the ordinary mode of employing belladonna is evident. Both remedies are packed in very small glass tubes, each containing 150 discs.

So successful has this mode of employing remedial agents been found in practice, that Messrs. Savory and Moore are now preparing morphine, ergotine, iodide of potassium, bromide of potassium, and bromide of ammonium in the same manner.



General Note.—We are unable to find room in the present number for our promised article on the Process of Perculation. Several queries have been received, which will be answered in our next.

Argus (Teignmouth).—The little book ("Wilkinson's Druggists' Price Book, 1837,") kindly sent to us by this correspondent is a very capital one. It contains the whole of the preparations used in pharmacy, whether officinal or not with the English names and doses added, a column being left for prices. We are sorry to say that we know of no similar work of the present day. If Argus does not mind possessing two books instead of one, we recommend him to procure "Goddard's Chemists' Price Book," and "The Prescriber's Pharmacopœia," reviewed in our present number.

GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

HENRY BROADHURST, Liverpool, chemist.
THOMAS GOODISON, Sheffield, chemist.
GEORGE GREAVES, Salford, chemical manufacturer.
THOMAS WOOTTON GURNEY, Roman-road, Bow, acetic acid maker.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

BELL and BATY, Hexham, Northumberland, chemists.
CLARKE and SON, Stockton-on-Tees, chemists.
FERRIS, TOWNSEND, LAMOTTE, and BOURNE, Bristol, chemists.
M. E. and J. FOSTER, Culmpton, Devonshire, chemists.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. TEMPLEMAN and Co., Glasgow, manufacturing chemists.
THOMSON and SMITH, Duudee, perfumers.



London, May 12, 1864.

The business in Chemicals since our last has been very large in several articles, and prices have considerably advanced. Extensive sales have been made in Tartaric Acid, the price advanced to 1s. 8d., but has closed rather quieter at 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8d. In Citric Acid also extensive transactions have taken place, and the prices closed firm at 1s. 9d. Oxalic Acid is also dearer, with a large business; the present prices are 11d. to 1s. Iodine has also been largely purchased, but prices close not so firm; the latest quotations were 6½d. to 7d. Cream Tartar has been in much better demand, and prices have advanced to 11s. 6d. to 12s. for the best. Grey Tartars are also dearer and more doing. Prussiate of Potass remains dull at 11½d. to 11¾d. Bichromate is quiet, and rather easier; sales made at 7½d. to 7¾d. Soda Crystals are without change, and a moderate business done at 9s. 6d. ex ship. Ash is 2½ to 2¾, and Caustic Soda scarce at 15s. 6d. to 16s. A very large business has been done in Pelitius Quinine at 6s. to 6s. 1d., the latter price is now demanded. Sulphate of Copper is firm at 32s. 6d. for the best brands. Salammoniac in fair request at 37s. to 38s. for fine, and 36s. for seconds. Bleaching Powder is steady at 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. Roll Brimstone is 11s., and Flour 12s., which are late prices. Sulphate of Ammonia is steady at 13s. 3d. to 14s. 6d. Refined Saltpetre is lower; sales made at 38s. to 38s. 6d. cash f. o. b. A good business has been done in Linseed Oil at 39s. to 39s. 6d.; now 4s. asked. Rape is steady at 41s. 6d. for Brown, and 43s. 6d. to 44s. for Foreign Refined. Turpentine is lower; small sales made at 81s. to

81s. 6d. Petroleum is dearer, and large transactions; last prices paid were 2s. 3½d. to 2s. 4d., and Crude £19 10s. Ashes are without change.

In Drugs a moderate business has been done, prices generally without change, the money market being against speculative purchasers. A fair proportion of Castor Oil has been brought forward, which partly sold at rather easier prices, pale yellow to good seconds 4½d. to 5½d., fine 6½d. Anniseed is easier; sales made at 6s. 7d. to 6s. 8d. A few cases Oil Cassia sold at 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. About 30 cases Citronelle sold at 5½d. to 5¾d. Cape Aloes are 6d. dearer; good or fine sold at 46s. to 47s. 6d. Other kinds are without change. Some large parcels of ordinary Gum Benjamin to be sold at 27s. 6d. to 32s. Turkey and East India Arabic, are steady. Olibanum is again dearer. Kowrie is 3s. to 5s. lower, but more selling. Sandrac is 2s. to 2s. 6d. cheaper. Safflower is rather easier. Cochineal has declined about 1d. Camphor is dull, at £5 to £5 5s. for China. Turmeric is dearer. Bengal sold at 36s. to 37s., and Madras 30s. to 38s. 6d. Jamaica Bees Wax is steady. East India sorts are rather cheaper. Gambier is firm, and a fair business done at 23s. 6d. to 24s., and Cutch is steady at 26s. 6d. Shellac is without change. A moderate business has been done in Rhubarb at previous terms. A parcel of common Tonquin Musk sold at 25s. to 27s. Cardamoms are without change, except Ceylons, which sold at 5s. 1d. to 5s. 4d. being dearer. Barks are without change. Sarsaparilla is selling at former terms. In other goods there is no change.

PRICE CURRENT.

These quotations are the latest for ACTUAL SALES in Mining Lane. It will be necessary for our retail subscribers to bear in mind that they cannot, as a rule, purchase at the prices quoted, inasmuch as these are the CASH PRICES IN BULK. They will, however, be able to form a tolerably correct idea of what they ought to pay.

	1864. s. d.	1864. s. d.	1863 s. d.	1863. s. d.
ARGOL, Cape, per cwt.....	87 6 ..	105 0 ..	85 0 ..	102 6 ..
French	60 0 ..	81 0 ..	40 0 ..	60 0 ..
Oporto, red	46 0 ..	48 0 ..	45 0 ..	48 0 ..
Sicily	74 0 ..	77 0 ..	70 0 ..	78 0 ..
Naples, white	65 0 ..	80 0 ..	65 0 ..	80 0 ..
Florence, white.....	87 6 ..	95 0 ..	90 0 ..	97 6 ..
red	80 0 ..	85 0 ..	80 0 ..	85 0 ..
Bologna, white	90 0 ..	95 0 ..	110 0 ..	115 0 ..
ARROWROOT. (duty 4½ per cwt.)				
Bermuda, per lb.....	1 6 ..	1 10 ..	1 4 ..	1 7 ..
St. Vincent.....	0 4½ ..	0 8 ..	0 4 ..	0 7½ ..
Jamaica	0 4 ..	0 6 ..	0 4½ ..	0 6 ..
Other West India	0 3 ..	0 4½ ..	0 3 ..	0 3½ ..
Brazil	0 2 ..	0 3 ..	0 2 ..	0 4 ..
East India	0 3½ ..	0 6 ..	0 2½ ..	0 4 ..
Natal	0 5½ ..	0 8½ ..	0 5½ ..	0 9½ ..
Sierra Leone	0 5 ..	0 5½ ..	0 3½ ..	0 5 ..
ASHES.....per cwt.				
Pot, Canada, 1st sort	35 0 ..	36 0 ..	32 6 ..	0 0 ..
Pearl, ditto, 1st sort	34 0 ..	35 0 ..	32 6 ..	0 0 ..
BRIMSTONE,				
rough.....per ton.....	170 0 ..	180 0 ..	122 6 ..	125 0 ..
roll	215 0 ..	220 0 ..	180 0 ..	0 0 ..
flour	245 0 ..	250 0 ..	220 0 ..	225 0 ..
CHEMICALS,				
Acid—Acetic, per lb.	0 4 ..	0 0 ..	0 3½ ..	0 4 ..
Citric	1 8½ ..	1 9 ..	1 6 ..	1 6½ ..
Nitric	0 5 ..	0 5½ ..	0 4 ..	0 5½ ..
Oxalic	0 11 ..	1 0 ..	0 8 ..	0 8½ ..
Sulphuric	0 0½ ..	0 0 ..	0 0½ ..	0 0 ..
Tartaric crystal.....	1 7½ ..	1 8 ..	1 6½ ..	0 0 ..
powdered	1 8 ..	1 8½ ..	1 6½ ..	1 7 ..
Alum	122 6 ..	135 0 ..	140 0 ..	150 0 ..
powder	145 0 ..	150 0 ..	160 0 ..	0 0 ..
Ammonia, Carbonate, per lb.	0 5½ ..	0 6 ..	0 5 ..	0 5½ ..
Sulphate	265 0 ..	290 0 ..	296 0 ..	300 0 ..
Antimony, ore	200 0 ..	210 0 ..	200 0 ..	230 0 ..
crude	26 0 ..	0 0 ..	22 0 ..	23 0 ..
regulus	36 0 ..	37 0 ..	40 0 ..	0 0 ..
French star	36 0 ..	37 0 ..	40 0 ..	0 0 ..
Arsenic, lump	15 0 ..	15 6 ..	16 6 ..	17 0 ..
powder	0 0 ..	9 3 ..	6 6 ..	7 0 ..
bleaching powder.....	14 6 ..	15 6 ..	10 0 ..	10 6 ..
Borax, East India refined..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	52 6 ..	0 0 ..
British	56 0 ..	0 0 ..	50 0 ..	52 0 ..
Calomel	2 11 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	2 2 ..
Camphor, refined	1 6½ ..	1 7 ..	2 2 ..	2 5 ..
Copperas, green	52 6 ..	53 0 ..	57 6 ..	60 0 ..
Corrosive Sublimate, per lb.	2 3 ..	0 0 ..	1 11 ..	0 0 ..
Green Emerald	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..
Brunswick.....per cwt.	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..

	1864. s. d.	1864. s. d.	1863. s. d.	1863. s. d.
CHEMICALS.				
Iodine, dry	0 6½ ..	0 7 ..	0 3½ ..	0 3½ ..
Magnesia, Carbon	42 6 ..	45 0 ..	42 6 ..	45 0 ..
Calcined	1 6 ..	1 8 ..	1 6 ..	1 8 ..
Minium, red	21 0 ..	21 6 ..	22 0 ..	22 6 ..
orange	32 6 ..	33 0 ..	32 0 ..	33 0 ..
Potash, Bichromate	0 7½ ..	0 7½ ..	0 8½ ..	0 9 ..
Chlorate	1 1 ..	0 0 ..	0 11½ ..	1 0½ ..
Hydriodate	0 6 ..	0 6½ ..	0 4½ ..	0 5 ..
Prussiate	0 11½ ..	0 11½ ..	0 11½ ..	0 0 ..
red	1 10 ..	1 11 ..	2 1 ..	2 2 ..
Precipitate, red	3 0 ..	0 0 ..	2 9 ..	0 0 ..
white	3 0 ..	0 0 ..	2 9 ..	2 10 ..
Prussian Blue	1 0 ..	1 10 ..	1 0 ..	1 10 ..
Rose Pink	29 0 ..	0 0 ..	29 0 ..	0 0 ..
Sal-Acetos	0 12 ..	0 0 ..	0 10½ ..	0 10½ ..
Sal-Ammoniac				
British	36 0 ..	38 6 ..	35 0 ..	37 6 ..
Salts, Epsom	8 0 ..	8 6 ..	8 0 ..	8 6 ..
Glauber	5 0 ..	5 6 ..	5 0 ..	5 6 ..
Soda, Ash	0 2½ ..	0 2½ ..	0 2½ ..	0 0 ..
Bicarbonate	12 0 ..	12 6 ..	12 6 ..	13 0 ..
Crystals	0 0 ..	97 6 ..	97 6 ..	0 0 ..
Sugar Lead, white	38 0 ..	89 0 ..	37 0 ..	0 0 ..
brown	28 0 ..	29 0 ..	25 0 ..	0 0 ..
Sulphate Quinine.....per oz.				
British, in bottle ..	6 3 ..	6 6 ..	6 6 ..	0 0 ..
Foreign	6 0 ..	6 1 ..	6 3 ..	0 0 ..
Sulphate Zinc.....per cwt.	14 6 ..	15 0 ..	14 6 ..	15 0 ..
Verdigris	0 11 ..	1 0 ..	1 1 ..	1 3 ..
Vermilion, English	2 8 ..	3 0 ..	2 8 ..	3 1 ..
China	2 9 ..	2 10 ..	2 2 ..	2 4 ..
Vitriol, blue or Rom. per ct.	32 6 ..	33 0 ..	31 0 ..	33 6 ..
COCHINEAL, per lb.				
Honduras, black	8 3 ..	4 6 ..	2 6 ..	4 2 ..
silver	2 4 ..	3 7 ..	1 4 ..	3 4 ..
Mexican, black	3 5 ..	3 9 ..	2 7 ..	8 0 ..
silver	3 2 ..	3 4 ..	2 6 ..	2 7 ..
Lima	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	2 7 ..	3 2 ..
Teneriffe, black.....	3 6 ..	4 0 ..	2 7 ..	3 2 ..
silver	3 4 ..	3 6 ..	2 6 ..	2 8 ..

DRUGS,

Aloes, Hepatic	100 0 ..	170 0 ..	130 0 ..	200 0 ..
Socotrine	170 0 ..	300 0 ..	220 0 ..	380 0 ..
Cape, good	45 0 ..	48 0 ..	45 0 ..	47 6 ..
inferior	30 0 ..	44 0 ..	28 0 ..	42 0 ..
Barbadoes	50 0 ..	320 0 ..	60 0 ..	360 0 ..
Ambergris, grey	15 0 ..	19 0 ..	15 0 ..	18 0 ..
Angelica Root	20 0 ..	35 0 ..	20 0 ..	35 0 ..
Aniseed, China star	180 0 ..	200 0 ..	100 0 ..	105 0 ..
German, &c.	20 0 ..	39 0 ..	19 0 ..	38 0 ..
Balsam, Canada	0 11 ..	0 0 ..	1 0 ..	0 0 ..
Capivi	1 8 ..	1 9 ..	1 5 ..	1 6 ..
Peru	4 9 ..	4 11 ..	4 10 ..	0 0 ..
Tolu	3 6 ..	3 7 ..	3 9 ..	0 0 ..
Bark, Cascarilla.....per cwt.	25 0 ..	38 0 ..	23 0 ..	40 0 ..
Peru, crown & grey per lb.	1 0 ..	2 0 ..	0 10 ..	2 2 ..
Calisaya, flat	3 0 ..	3 4 ..	3 3 ..	4 0 ..
quill	2 9 ..	3 3 ..	3 0 ..	3 9 ..
Carthagenia	1 2 ..	2 0 ..	1 3 ..	2 4 ..
Pitayo	1 8 ..	2 6 ..	1 9 ..	2 6 ..
Red	2 6 ..	9 0 ..	3 0 ..	7 6 ..
Bay Berries	0 0 ..	0 0 ..	22 0 ..	40 0 ..
Bucca Leaves.....per lb.	0 3 ..	0 11 ..	0 2½ ..	1 6 ..
Camomile Flowers	25 0 ..	65 0 ..	85 0 ..	65 0 ..
Camphor, China	100 0 ..	105 0 ..	150 0 ..	152 6 ..
Canella alba	23 0 ..	35 0 ..	19 0 ..	88 0 ..
Cantharides	2 4 ..	2 6 ..	2 2 ..	2 6 ..
Cardamoms, Malabar, good	5 6 ..	7 0 ..	6 6 ..	7 0 ..
inferior	4 6 ..	5 3 ..	5 8 ..	6 6 ..
Madras	8 3 ..	5 0 ..	3 6 ..	6 8 ..
Ceylon	5 1 ..	5 3 ..	4 9 ..	5 0 ..
Cassia Fistula.....per cwt.	20 0 ..	35 0 ..	15 0 ..	61 0 ..
Castor Oil, 1st pale	0 6 ..	0 7½ ..	0 5½ ..	0 6 ..
2nd	0 4½ ..	0 5½ ..	0 4½ ..	0 5½ ..
inferior and dark	0 4½ ..	0 4½ ..	0 4½ ..	0 4½ ..
Bombay, in casks	0 4½ ..	0 4½ ..	0 0 ..	0 0 ..
Castoreum	1 0 ..	20 0 ..	1 2 ..	26 0 ..
China Root	15 0 ..	20 0 ..	10 0 ..	15 0 ..
Cocculus Indicus	18 0 ..	20 0 ..	10 0 ..	13 0 ..
Cod Liver Oil	6 3 ..	12 6 ..	4 2 ..	6 0 ..
Colocynth, apple	0 7 ..	1 0 ..	0 8 ..	1 0 ..
Colombo Root	90 0 ..	120 0 ..	15 0 ..	48 0 ..
Cream Tartar				
French	117 6 ..	0 0 ..	115 0 ..	0 0 ..
Venetian	120 0 ..	0 0 ..	117 6 ..	0 0 ..
groy	95 0 ..	105 0 ..	110 0 ..	0 0 ..
brown	85 0 ..	92 6 ..	97 6 ..	105 0 ..
Croton Seed	70 0 ..	80 0 ..	40 0 ..	50 0 ..
Cubebes	92 6 ..	100 0 ..	110 0 ..	115 0 ..
Cinnamon Seed	21 0 ..	32 0 ..	27 0 ..	35 0 ..
Dragon's blood reed.....	200 0 ..	300 0 ..	209 0 ..	300 0 ..
lump	90 0 ..	260 0 ..	95 0 ..	260 0 ..
Galangal Root	20 0 ..	22 0 ..	24 0 ..	32 0 ..
Gentian Root	18 0 ..	19 0 ..	21 0 ..	22 0 ..
Guinea Grains	130 0 ..	137 6 ..	47 0 ..	50 0 ..
Honey, Narbonne	40 0 ..	80 0 ..	60 0 ..	80 0 ..
Cuba	26 0 ..	38 0 ..	24 0 ..	36 0 ..
Jamaica	27 0 ..	63 0 ..	26 0 ..	75 0 ..
Ipecacuanha	8 3 ..	8 9 ..	6 4 ..	6 6 ..
Isinglass, Brazil	1 10 ..	4 6 ..	0 10 ..	3 10 ..
East India	0 6 ..	4 3 ..	0 9 ..	3 0 ..
West India	3 2 ..	3 4 ..	3 0 ..	3 3 ..
Russian	9 6 ..	11 0 ..	9 6 ..	13 0 ..
Jalap	0 9 ..	5 2 ..	1 0 ..	4 8 ..

DRUGS—continued.

	1864.	1864.	1863.	1863.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Juniper Berries per cwt.	6 0	0 0	8 0	9 0
German and French ..	8 0	10 0	8 0	10 0
Italian	0 0½	0 0½	0 0½	0 0
Lemon Juice per deg.	80 0	83 0	80 0	83 0
Liquorice per cwt.	80 0	80 0	80 0	90 0
Spanish	2 7	2 0	3 0	3 6
Italian	1 4	0 0	1 0	0 0
small	22 0	34 0	18 0	28 0
Musk per oz.	12 0	15 6	9 0	11 0
Nux Vomica	18 0	20 0	16 0	19 6
Opium, Turkey	10 0	16 0	7 0	12 0
Egyptian	26 0	30 0	26 0	28 0
Orris Root per cwt.	3 0	3 6	3 0	3 3
Pink Root per lb.	120 0	130 0	90 0	100 0
Quassia (bitter wood) per ton	1 0	1 9	0 9	1 3
Rhatany Root per lb.	2 9	6 0	1 6	4 4
Rhubarb, China, round ..	3 6	6 3	1 9	4 6
flat	0 0	0 0	5 6	6 0
Dutch, trimmed ..	12 6	13 0	12 6	13 0
Russian	32 0	33 0	35 0	36 0
Saffron, Spanish	140 0	145 0	140 0	160 0
Salep. per cwt.	1 0	1 5	0 10	1 4
Sarsaparilla, Lima	0 11	1 2	0 9	1 1
Para	0 11	1 6	0 8	1 3
Honduras	1 6	2 3	1 2	2 2
Jamaica	14 0	15 0	0 0	0 0
Sassafras per cwt.	32 0	33 0	27 0	34 0
Scammony, virgin	12 0	23 0	14 0	24 0
second	3 6	4 0	4 6	4 9
Seneca Root	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Senna, Calcutta	0 3½	0 4½	0 2½	0 4½
Bombay	0 4	1 6	0 4	1 6
Tinnevely	0 3½	0 8	0 5	0 8
Alexandria	5 0	5 6	3 6	3 9
Snake Root	1 6	1 1	1 0	1 2
Spermacti, refined	0 0½	0 2½	0 1	0 2½
Squills	20 0	22 0	10 0	13 6
Tamarinds, E. India, per cwt.	15 0	23 0	18 0	34 0
West India				
Terra Japonica—				
Gambier per cwt.	23 6	27 0	21 0	25 0
Cutch	26 6	27 0	25 0	25 6
Valerian Root, English ..	20 0	30 0	20 0	40 0
Vanilla, Mexican per lb.	26 0	38 0	25 0	50 0
Wormseed. per cwt.	11 0	12 0	2 0	0 0
GUM per cwt.				
Ammoniac, drop.	100 0	120 0	100 0	120 0
lump	30 0	35 0	15 0	65 0
Animi, fine pale	200 0	220 0	220 0	250 0
bold amber	190 0	210 0	190 0	210 0
medium	160 0	180 0	160 0	180 0
small and dark	100 0	150 0	100 0	125 0
ordinary dark	40 0	95 0	50 0	95 0
Arabic, E. I., fine pale picked	60 0	66 0	54 0	62 0
unsorted, good to fine	48 0	53 0	34 0	80 0
red and mixed	35 0	46 0	20 0	30 6
siftings	20 0	30 0	15 0	30 0
Turkey, picked, good to fine	120 0	150 0	115 0	180 0
second and inferior ..	65 0	110 0	40 0	110 0
in sorts	32 0	50 0	32 0	50 0
Cedda	53 0	37 0	24 0	26 0
Barbary, white	57 0	64 0	42 0	50 0
brown	45 0	47 0	28 0	29 0
Anstralian	23 0	34 0	24 0	25 0
Asafoetida, fair to good ..	33 0	75 0	30 0	112 0
Benjamin, 1st quality	350 0	850 0	350 0	630 0
2nd	280 0	300 0	280 0	300 0
3rd	50 0	240 0	50 0	200 0
Copal, Angola, red	85 0	95 0	95 0	100 0
pale	85 0	90 0	85 0	100 0
Benguella	80 0	95 0	85 0	100 0
Sierra Leone .. per lb.	0 4	1 0	0 5	1 6
Manilla per cwt.	25 0	50 0	25 0	44 6
Dammar, pale per cwt.	36 0	45 0	26 0	48 0
Galbanum	100 0	120 0	100 0	120 0
Gambogo, picked, pipe	150 0	190 0	160 0	200 0
in sorts	80 0	140 0	90 0	150 0
Guaiacum per lb.	0 6	1 6	0 6	1 5
Kino per cwt.	220 0	500 0	180 0	260 0
Kowrio	30 0	60 0	38 0	52 0
Mastic, picked per lb.	4 6	5 0	5 0	5 3
Myrrh, g. l. and fine, per cwt.	140 0	120 0	150 0	170 0
sorts	70 0	130 0	70 0	130 0
Olibanum, pale drop.	75 0	88 0	60 0	77 6
amber and yellow ..	48 0	74 0	48 0	62 0
mixed and dark	14 0	35 0	16 0	35 0
Senegal	75 0	80 0	48 0	50 0
Sandrac	80 0	100 0	85 0	110 0
Tragacanth, leaf	180 0	260 0	180 0	300 0
in sorts	100 0	130 0	100 0	120 0
OILS per tun	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Seal	42 0	47 0	42 0	48 10
Sperm, body	73 0	75 0	82 0	82 10
Cod	51 0	52 0	47 10	48 0
Whale, Greenland	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
South Sea, pale	42 0	48 0	42 0	45 10
East India Fish	37 0	40 0	38 10	0 0
Olive, Galipoli per ton	60 0	62 0	58 0	0 0
Florence, half-chest ..	2 0	21 0	1 0	1 2
Cocoonut, Cochín per cwt.	41 0	41 6	50 6	51 6
Ceylon	37 6	38 6	40 0	50 0
Sydney	34 0	37 6	42 0	47 0
Ground Nut and Gin.				
Bombay	38 6	40 0	45 0	40 0

OILS—continued.

	1864.	1864.	1863.	1863.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Madras per cwt.	49 0	0 0	48 0	0 0
Palm, fine	35 0	36 0	37 0	37 6
Linseed	39 9	40 0	41 3	0 0
Rapeseed, English, pale ..	42 0	43 0	51 6	0 0
brown	40 0	40 6	49 0	0 0
Foreign ditto	43 6	41 0	52 6	53 0
brown	41 0	41 6	49 6	50 0
Lard	48 0	48 6	49 0	0 0
Tallow	41 0	41 6	39 0	40 0
Rock Crude per ton	19 10	20 0	8 0	14 5
Oils, Essential—				
Almond, essential per lb.	19 0	0 0	19 0	0 0
expressed	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Aniseed	6 8	0 0	5 6	5 7
Bay per cwt.	110 0	120 0	110 0	120 0
Bergamot per lb.	7 0	10 0	7 0	10 6
Cajeputa, (in bond) per oz.	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½	0 2½
Caraway per lb.	4 8	5 6	4 3	5 6
Cassia	9 3	9 6	7 11	8 0
Cinnamon (in bond) per oz.	1 0	2 9	1 6	3 6
Cinnamon Leaf	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4½
Citronel	0 5½	0 6½	0 5½	0 6
Clove	0 2	0 4	0 2	0 4
Croton	0 9	1 0	0 0	0 0
Juniper per lb.	1 10	3 0	1 10	3 0
Lavender	2 6	4 6	2 6	4 6
Lemon	5 6	7 0	4 0	9 0
Lemongrass per oz.	0 10½	0 11	0 6½	0 7
Mace, ex. per oz.	0 1	0 2½	0 1½	0 2
Neroli	5 0	7 0	5 0	7 0
Nutmeg	0 1½	0 2½	0 1	0 2
Orange per lb.	6 0	7 0	5 0	6 6
Otto of Roses per oz.	15 0	25 0	14 0	22 0
Peppermint, per lb.				
American	9 0	13 6	8 6	14 0
English	34 0	36 0	33 0	34 0
Rhodinum per oz.	3 6	5 6	3 6	5 6
Rosemary per lb.	1 9	3 0	1 8	3 0
Sassafras	4 0	4 6	3 0	4 0
Spearmint	5 0	8 6	5 0	8 6
Spike	0 0	0 0	1 3	1 6
Thyme	1 9	2 3	1 9	2 3
PITCH, British per cwt.	12 0	0 0	12 0	0 0
Swedish	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
SALTPETRE, per cwt.				
English, 6 per cent. or under	33 6	31 0	37 0	38 0
over 6 per cent.	33 0	33 6	36 0	36 6
Madras	31 0	33 0	35 0	37 0
Bombay	30 0	31 0	34 0	36 0
British-refined	38 0	38 6	40 0	40 6
Nitrate of soda	15 6	16 6	13 9	14 6
SEED, Canary per qr.	54 0	60 0	38 0	50 0
Caraway, English per cwt.	28 0	34 0	0 0	0 0
German, &c.	27 0	30 0	0 0	0 0
Coriander	10 0	14 0	10 0	12 0
East India	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Hemp	40 0	44 0	40 0	44 0
Linseed, Black Sea	62 0	64 0	63 6	74 0
Calcutta	58 0	61 0	64 0	67 0
Bombay	64 0	66 0	69 0	70 0
Egyptian	62 0	60 0	62 0	63 0
Mustard, brown per bshl.	7 0	12 0	7 0	12 0
white	7 0	9 0	6 0	8 6
Poppy, East India per qr.	54 0	55 0	60 0	0 0
Rape, English	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Danube	0 0	0 0	70 0	0 0
Calcutta fine	58 0	59 0	67 0	68 0
Bombay	63 0	64 0	69 0	77 0
Teel, Scamy or Gngy.	58 0	63 0	66 0	70 0
Cotton	155 0	162 6	160 0	0 0
Ground Nut Kernels per ton	300 0	310 0	340 0	350 0
SOAP, London yel. ... per cwt.	20 0	34 0	22 0	36 0
mottled	34 0	36 0	36 0	38 0
curd	46 0	50 0	50 0	0 0
Castile	40 0	41 0	40 0	41 0
Marseilles	40 0	42 0	40 0	42 0
Soy, China per gal.	2 6	2 9	2 1	2 3
Japan	0 0	0 0	0 10	1 0
Sponge, Turkey, fine picked	19 0	21 0	20 0	24 0
fair to good	7 0	17 0	8 0	18 0
ordinary	2 6	6 0	3 0	6 0
Bahama	0 4	1 3	0 4	1 3
TURPENTINE, Rough, per ct.	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Spirits, French	81 0	81 6	93 0	0 0
American, in casks ..	0 0	0 0	97 0	0 0
WAX, Bees, English	170 0	175 0	170 0	175 0
German	165 0	175 0	162 6	180 0
American	175 0	180 0	165 0	175 0
white fine	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Jamaica	185 0	192 6	165 0	180 0
Gambila	185 0	195 0	170 0	175 0
Mogador	125 0	160 0	120 0	155 0
East India	150 0	180 0	140 0	170 0
ditto, bleached	210 0	210 0	170 0	220 0
veretable, Japan	56 0	75 0	68 0	80 0
WOOD, Dry, per ton				
Fustic, Cuba	160 0	165 0	145 0	0 0
Jamaica	125 0	180 0	120 0	140 0
Savanna	125 0	0 0	125 0	127 6
Zuito	110 0	150 0	0 0	0 0
Logwood, Campeachy	190 0	200 0	180 0	190 0
Honduras	105 0	110 0	110 0	140 0
St. Domingo	90 0	0 0	105 0	110 0
Jamaica	80 0	85 0	40 0	0 0